

ON
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN THE

JAIPUR STATE

For the year ending 31st March,

1904

Jaipur:

PRINTED AT THE RAJ PRESS,

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I—EXTRACTS FROM THE RAJPUTANA ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF 1902-03.

Sir Arthur Martindale, Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, writes:— Some improvement was effected in the Educational Department of the Jaipur State, where the number of schools increased by 26 and the number of pupils by 1,029. The results of the University examinations of candidates from the Jaipur College were very satisfactory.

Colonel T. C. Pears, Resident at Jaipur, writes:— Babu Sanjiban Ganguli was Director of Public Instruction throughout the year. The returns show an increase of 26 schools and 1,029 scholars compared with the previous year. The results of the University Examinations were also noticeable, 5 out of 6 candidates passing the B. A., 11 out of 12 the F. A. and Intermediate, and 23 out of 26 the Entrance and the School Final Examinations.

The extension of Primary Education and the systematic inspection and supervision of all schools are urgently needed, and it is hoped that the Durbar will see its way to providing funds for these purposes, either by an extension of the local education cess or by grants-in-aid from other sources.

II.—PRESS COMMENTS ON THE JAIPUR EDUCATIONAL REPORT OF 1902-03.

*The Bombay Gazette, September 22, 1903.—*The State of Jaipur, distinguished by its Maharaja's regard for the best traditions of Hinduism, is not backward in the matter of education. There is yet much to be done before it becomes entirely popular with the people, but from the recently issued report prepared by Mr. S. Ganguli, the Director of Public Instruction, it is evident that progress is being made. Of educational institutions of all kinds in the State, there were last year 482, an increase of 26 over the previous year. The number of pupils in attendance was 15,388 or 1,029 more than in the preceding twelve months. The amount of progress that still remains to be achieved, however, is revealed by the fact that the number of children in the schools represents only 4·2 per cent. of the juvenile population of school age. The total expenditure, direct and indirect, on education by the State was Rs. 90,771,—economies to the extent of Rs. 7,795 having been effected as compared with the previous year. Nearly half of this reduction was made in the expenditure on Collegiate Education, but since the report was written the Durbar has sanctioned an annual grant of Rs. 1,200 for the Laboratory at the Maharaja's College. Among the suggestions which Mr. Ganguli makes in the interests of educational efficiency is the appointment of additions to the inspecting staff, which now numbers three instead of five, as was formerly the case. Another proposal that should be acted upon is that all the schools in the State should be subject to inspection. There are some private institutions of a special character where the instruction is conducted in an old-fashioned way that would specially benefit by being brought under the supervision of the Department. In Jaipur, as elsewhere, the extension of education depends on the funds available, and the suggestion is made that in the Thikanas, in many of which there are no schools, the wealthy Jagirdars should do something for the enlightenment of their people. To provide schools in many of the villages the Director of Public Instruction has recommended the imposition of local rates on land assessment, a system which already exists in certain parts of the State. The question is now before the Council. To give an impetus to vernacular education a further proposal is made that an educational test should be imposed for the posts of village Patwaries and Kanungoes, which are now regarded solely as hereditary offices. Along with the need for making education

more popular there is also the need for improving the existing school buildings in many places, and it is to be hoped the recommendations in this respect made by Mr. Ganguli will receive the consideration they deserve. The least satisfactory feature of his very interesting report is the information which it gives regarding the slow advance being made with female education. There are in all only eight schools for girls in the State and these are confined to the city of Jaipur. The number of pupils attending these schools is 644. The Durbar liberally encourages female education and 7 out of the eight Girls' Schools are State institutions, but popular prejudice on the subject can only be overcome very slowly.

The Voice of India, Bombay, October 10, 1903 :—In spite of the inroad of western notions of government, some of the Native States still preserve interesting relics of the traditional system. In Jaipur the Ruler of which was recently complimented by the Viceroy on his sturdy adherence to old ways and national methods—education is given free in all kinds of institutions. In former times when the education of a Brahman consisted in the acquisition of sacred learning, it was considered as much a sacrilege to buy and sell knowledge as it was to make an idol or other sacred thing the object of a commercial transaction. But that notion has survived, although the knowledge to be acquired for a university degree is no longer sacred, it being sometimes, from the Hindu point of view, very profane indeed. Not only is education free, but it is encouraged by scholarships and prizes. In the Maharaja's College last year, while Rs. 7,972, was paid in salaries to professors and teachers, Rs. 2,149 was spent in scholarship and prizes. Secondary and Primary education is also similarly encouraged. There is a Sanskrit College intended only for Brahmans. With all this the demand for education is not very great. Mr. Ganguli, who is in charge of the Educational Department, says that "that the attendance in the Rajput School was most miserable," and was an indication of the lack of intelligent appreciation of the benefits of education among the Upper or Jagirdar classes. To obtain funds for the extension of primary education, the enthusiastic head of the department recommended the imposition of a special cess, and the subject is under consideration. The question arises whether people do not appreciate what they get for nothing, or whether even the little appreciation that there is of education is mainly due to the system of free and "bounty-fed" education. The State spends as much on education as it can afford to, though the Maharaja's far-famed charity extending into British India cannot but excite the jealousy of local claimants, and the servants of the Raj are evidently devoted to the teaching profession with unsurpassed zeal, if we may draw that inference from the brilliant results produced by the Maharaja's College at the University Examinations last year.

The Pioneer, October 12, 1903 :—Though representative scholars of the State do unusually well in the public examinations, the Director of Public Instruction is by no means satisfied with the condition of education in Jaipur. Indeed there is a wholesome tone of criticism about his annual report which can hardly fail to draw attention to defects both in primary and secondary education. Though all schools in the State are theoretically under the Department of Education, in practice many of them go uninspected and no reliable statistics are available about these schools. But unfortunately there is no reason to doubt that in many of the Thikanas the condition of educational work is most unsatisfactory. There is room for a great extension of primary work, but no funds are available, and the Director recommends once again the adoption of a special rate on land to provide funds for elementary schools, as is done in the United Provinces. This would be no innovation; such a cess is already levied in certain villages and taluqas, all that is needed is its systematic extension and imposition. Many schools in the mofussil are without buildings and large number of the private institutions or indigenous schools hardly deserve the name of school at all. They keep no registers, and the attendance is most irregular, while such instruction as is given in them must be of very doubtful value. Yet

these are the schools that swell the educational statistics, and give an appearance of progress which is at variance with the facts. It is suggested that these schools should be brought under departmental supervision by means of grants-in-aid and there might then be hoped that in time they would develop into useful primary schools. The Director suggests that an impetus might be given to vernacular education by the adoption of an educational qualification for candidates of certain offices wrongly supposed to be hereditary such as village Patwaris and Kanungoes. Many of the hereditary claimants for these offices know nothing of elementary geometry, mensuration, or even of Arithmetic, and the adoption of an educational test would undoubtedly tend to provide a more useful class of officials and would benefit the State.

III.—PRESS COMMENTS ON THE UNIVERSITY RESULTS OF THE MAHARAJA'S COLLEGE IN 1903.

The Pioneer, May 7, 1903.—"... .. The results of the B. A. Examination appear to indicate a dull level of mediocrity in the candidates. Out of 228 students, only one passed in the First Division, the solitary candidate coming from the State College at Jaipur, and only 35 in the Second Division The same feature characterises the results in the First Arts or Intermediate Examination. Only 11 candidates out of 651 appear in First Division, and of these, three come from Ajmere and Jaipur,"

The Pioneer, May 10, 1903.—"The success of the Maharaja's College at Jaipur in the Allahabad University Examinations has not been confined to the B. A. Examination, where, as recently noticed, it claims the solitary candidate, out of some 230, in the First Division. The results of the Intermediate Examination show that this College is equally efficient with its pupils of a junior grade. Out of 15 sent up 13 passed, one in the First Division, who stands ninth on the whole list, and seven in the second"

The Pioneer, May 11, 1903.—"... .. It is noticeable too after the remarks, freely made before the Universities Commission, as to the low type of education given in the smaller colleges, that the only candidate passing in the First Division should come from the little Jaipur College, which has no European on its staff. In the Intermediate Examination excluding the two ladies, 6 of the 9 candidates passing in the First Division, come from the small colleges, Bareilly, Jaipur, Ajmere, and the Central Hindu College, at Benares. The larger colleges succeed in passing only three"

The Advocate, Lucknow, May 17, 1903. An Indian-manned College.—When we request the Local Government to make an innovation in the Bareilly College and man it entirely by Indian Principal and Professors, so that Indian talent might be able to show how far confidence can be placed in it, we do not ask the Government to undertake any very great risk. With the Allahabad University is affiliated the Jaipur College, which has its Principal and Professors, Indians, and it is this College which has, in the late University Examinations, rather badly beaten all colleges in these provinces. We notice that a student of the Maharaja's College at Jaipur, heads the list of the successful candidates at the last B. A. Examination of the Allahabad University. The said candidate is the only student that was placed in the First Division in the entire University. Four candidates, out of 5 sent up by the College, passed, thus securing 80 per cent in its passes as compared with about 63 per cent of passes at the University. Fifteen (15) candidates were sent up for the Intermediate (F. A.) Examination out of whom 13 passed, one placed in the First Division, standing 9th in order of merit (out of a total of only 11 First Division candidates at the University); and 5 in the Third. Such results speak volumes of the efficiency of the teaching staff of Jaipur. In these days of outcries against Indian Colleges, such results are significant.

Now when such satisfactory results can be had in a College entirely manned by Indian Professors, in a Native State, where the high State officials cannot take as much interest in educational matters as British officials do, what is there to prevent the Bareilly College from obtaining equally satisfactory results under Indians? The success attained by Indian talent at Jaipur emboldens us to strongly urge on the Local Government not to allow the Bareilly College to be abolished, because the funds in the hands of the Trustees do not permit the employment of a highly paid European staff.

The Hindustan Review and Kayastha Samachar: Allahabad, June, 1903.—The results of the Allahabad University Examinations show a large slaughter of innocents. Honours passes were very few. The Private Colleges did badly and a few of them very badly ... Of all the Colleges affiliated to the Allahabad University the Maharaja's College at Jaipur did particularly well. The only B. A. candidate placed in the First Division was from this College, and of five candidates sent up for the Degree Examination, four came out successful. In the Intermediate Examination the College did equally well. Fifteen candidates were sent up for the examination, of whom thirteen passed, and one in the First Division. It is peculiarly gratifying to us to say that this admirable institution is entirely manned by Indian Professors.

The Bengalee Calcutta, July 3, 1903. Indian Principals and Professors.—Is it not a fact that, notwithstanding a European Principal and a superabundance of European Professors, not a single Government College in the United Provinces could manage to pass even a solitary candidate in the first division at the last B. A. Examination? Is it not also a fact that the only successful candidate who was placed in the first division, came from the Jaipur Maharaja's College? Lastly, is it not equally undeniable that the Jaipur College, which achieved this *unique* distinction last year, is an Institution, the professorial staff of which consists exclusively of Indian educationists? The Principal and the Professors are all Indians, all veterans in their own line and some with a European reputation. It should be remembered that the position of an Indian educationist in the United Provinces is one of extreme difficulty; and it is by sheer merit alone that he can hold his own. An Indian Principal or Professor can rarely obtain an Examinership unless he happens to be a *persona grata* with the European Professors who practically enjoy a monopoly of this far from unremunerative work. We hope they will be treated with greater justice in the future. The Bareilly College is threatened with abolition for want of funds. Should it escape its impending doom, we hope an exclusively Indian staff would be employed. It would be at least economical to do so. We are sure that if the Bareilly College is to be saved at all, it can only be by the employment of an Indian staff such as has enabled the Jaipur College to beat even the Government Colleges in the United Provinces.

The Madras Standard : evening edition, May 20, 1903.—A Lucknow paper says that for some reason or other which we are unable to understand the Allahabad University is rather disinclined to affiliate colleges manned by Indians. The excellent results shown by the Jaipur College whose entire staff consists of Indian Educationists alone must rather incline the University to change its apparently poor opinion of purely Hindu Colleges. When such satisfactory results can be had in a College entirely manned by Indian Professors, in a Native State, it can be taken without much discussion that if proper encouragement be shown, the Indian Professors will be able to show, as much, if not better results, as other Colleges manned by European Professors can claim to their credit. It happens very often that at times many of the English Professors who come new to the country possess only their ordinary University degrees as their passport, and are not suited for the noble profession of teaching. Any how, the facts which our contemporary records go to show that Indians are in no way inferior to foreign professors. We trust that Native States in Southern India will at least endeavour to copy the example of the Ruler of Jaipur.

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REPORT
ON
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For the year ending 31st March, 1904.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY.

1. *Increase of Schools and Scholars and Extension of Departmental Inspection.*—The most satisfactory feature of the present report is the increase of schools and scholars during the year under review. This is partly due to the inclusion of the Thikana schools, which for some years past were unreturned, but mainly to the activity of the inspectors and a closer supervision over their work. The inspectors were during the latter half of the year constantly sent out touring in the interior of the districts to discover and inspect the indigenous schools. The recent *Census Report* and the *General Register of Villages* prepared by the Jaipur Census Superintendent were of great use and help to me in directing the inspecting officers in this matter. All the district officers such as the Nazims, Tehsildars and Talukdars were also instructed to report to me the existence of any indigenous schools within their jurisdiction, so that these might be inspected by the inspecting officers of the Department. Many out-of-the-way villages, formerly unknown, were found to possess maktabas and chatsalas which have been included in this Report. No pains were spared to make the statistics as accurate as possible, and almost all the schools reported herein have been actually inspected by one or other of the inspecting staff. The Thikana schools have now also been brought under Departmental supervision; and the rule, that all existing schools in the state whether situated in Thikana or Khalsa lands should be subject to State inspection, has this year been to a great extent enforced. On several occasions the Council, on representation from this department, passed orders on the Thikanas to submit their schools to State inspection and to afford facilities to the inspecting officers in their work. This had a very salutary effect. Almost all the Thikana schools have this year been visited by the inspecting staff of the Department, and most of the Thikanas willingly and gladly furnished detailed information regarding the working of their schools to the State inspectors.

2. *Strengthening of the Inspecting Staff.*—The inspecting staff has also been strengthened during the year. Munshi Makhanlal Bhargava, M. A., Inspector of Schools, whose teaching work, as I noticed in my last year's Report, materially interfered with his inspection work, has now been promoted to a professorship in the Maharaja's College; and the vacancy in the Inspectorship has been filled up by Lala Radhamohan B. A., who would be free to devote his whole time to this very important branch of educational work. This is in reality an addition to the numerical strength of the inspecting staff. The Council has also given me permission to appoint a new Deputy Inspector of Schools; and as soon as an allotment is sanctioned for his tour allowance, a qualified man will be selected for this post. As there were large numbers of maktabas and chatsalas at the Capital, the Head Clerk of the Director's office, Munshi Hardyal Singh, was deputed during the year to regularly inspect and report on these schools.

3. *Strengthening of the College Staff*:—The deficiency in the strength of the professorial staff of the Maharaja's College, which I noticed in my last year's Report, has now been made up. Professor Navakrishna Ray has been promoted to the vacant post, and Munshi Makhanlal Bhargava, Inspector of schools, has been made a professor in the College, his place in the Inspectorship being taken by Lala Radhamohan B. A., Headmaster of the Oriental Collegiate School. A fresh man, Lala Damodar Prasad B. A., has been appointed in place of Lala Radhamohan. The Durbar has also very graciously sanctioned a general increment to the pay of the College staff. I myself have been granted an increment of Rs. 50, Professor Navakrishna Ray of Rs. 25, Professor Surajnarain of Rs. 25, Professor Ramchandra of Rs. 50, Professor Makhanlal of Rs. 20, and Professors Vireswar Sastri and Abdur Rahaman and Assistant Professor Bhura Mal of Rs. 5 each.

4. *College Laboratory and its Equipment*:—A permanent allotment of Rs. 1,200 a year for the Maharaja's College laboratory was sanctioned in September last, and another grant of Rs. 600 was also made during the year. There was thus a total amount of Rs. 1,800 placed this year at my disposal to improve the science class of the Maharaja's College. The work of the fitting up of the College laboratory was at once taken in hand. In November last, when I went to Allahabad to attend the Senate and Convocation meetings of the University, I asked the Professor of Science of my College to accompany me to see the Muir Central College Laboratory there. Through the kindness of Dr. Thibaut, Principal of the Muir Central College, we were allowed to examine the splendid physical and chemical laboratories of that institution, and to take measurements of their fittings. The Science professor of my College was also deputed to Calcutta to see the Presidency College laboratory. Our own College laboratory, which was formerly in a single hall, has now been removed to a separate building containing a *suite* of rooms. We have now been able to provide for separate rooms for the practical work in Physics and Chemistry. Application has also been made for laying on of gas and water pipes in the laboratory, and a plan and an estimate are now being prepared by the State Engineering Department for making connections with the main pipes. The Chemical Laboratory has been fairly equipped with furniture. We locally prepared (1) two working benches fitted with shelves, drawers, and cup-boards, giving sufficient accommodation for eight students working together at a time; (2) one fume cup-board for poisonous gases, with glass sides and top and a sliding door with counterpoise; and (3) a large variety of stands for funnels, burettes, test-tubes &c. To save money likewise, the tubes for volumetric analysis were ordered for without stands, which were afterwards locally manufactured at a price about 60 per cent. less than their advertised prices in scientific catalogues. A sufficient stock of chemicals and instruments and of flasks, re-agent bottles &c., was purchased during the year from respectable firms of Bombay and Calcutta. Several scientific instruments were also locally manufactured under the supervision of the Professor of Science, such as Tangent Galvanometer, Syphon Barometer, Graham's Diffusion Apparatus, Vapour Tension Apparatus, Spirit Blow Pipe for glass-blowing, wash bottles &c. The Professor of Science says that after getting gas-fittings in the laboratory, he would be able to manufacture a variety of glass instruments. The awakening of interest in the teaching of Science is a very hopeful sign; and the B. A. students have often been observed working in the practical class of chemistry long after the college hours, and sometimes even up to night-fall. The Science class was during the year inspected by two competent authorities, Mr. E. Vrendenburg, Curator of the Geological Survey of India and Professor Fredrick J. Jervis Smith, M. A. F. R. S., of the Trinity College, Oxford, both of whom expressed their satisfaction at its working. Mr. Vrendenburg remarked—"The Science class which I am in a position to judge better than the other Departments particularly interested me. The teaching in the Science class seems excellent; and the physical apparatus prepared at Jaipur reflect great credit upon the ingenuity and learning of the Professor." In the same strain does Professor Jervis Smith write,—"I was much pleased to see that the Maharaja's College is conducted on excellent progressive educational lines. I paid especial attention to

the classes in Mathematics, Chemistry and Physics. Students performed before me a few experiments in Chemistry and Physics with care and accuracy and exhibited great keenness in their work. Answers to a few questions I asked, were promptly and correctly given".

5. *Re-organisation of Scholarships* :—The system of awarding State scholarships to all students of State schools on merely passing a University Examination, which was in vogue for some years past, was to some extent modified during the last year. This system, when first introduced, no doubt served a very useful purpose in creating a taste for education among the people, who were then in a backward state. Indeed it is a fact that for years together after the establishment of the Maharaja's College by Col. Ludlow in 1844, attendance in it could only be secured by distributing sweetmeats to the pupils every day, besides giving to almost all of them very liberal monthly scholarships and stipends. With the advance of time, these primitive methods of encouraging the pupils were, however, dispensed with, and scholarships came to be limited to those only who could pass a University Examination. But times have again changed, and the altered conditions of the present day certainly require fresh modifications. The system of awarding scholarships to every successful student at a University Examination, cannot, in these progressive days, be productive of good. It does not certainly hold out a real incentive to students to exert themselves for better results. It was, therefore, abandoned in the last year. Instead of it, several competitive scholarships have now been instituted; and these have been thrown open to the students of all schools under Departmental inspection. It is hoped that this innovation will produce a healthy emulation among the boys of all sorts of schools, whether State, Thikana, Aided or Unaided. The numbers and amounts of such competitive scholarships are given below :—

Allahabad Examinations.

No. of scholarships.	Value of scholarships.	Awarded after passing the Examination.
10	of Rs. 5 each.	High School Scholarship Exam.
8	" 8 "	Entrance Examination.
5	" 12 "	Intermediate Examination.
10	" 4 "	Vern. Final Examination.

Panjab Examinations.

6	" 5 "	Munshi Examination.
4	" 6 "	" Alim Examination.
2	" 8 "	" Fazil "

Besides the above, students on passing their B. A. Examination get scholarships in the M. A. Class ranging in value from Rs. 15 to Rs. 20, according to the division in which they pass. There are also several stipends of smaller value awarded chiefly to the successful indigent pupils to help them to prosecute their further studies.

6. *Education in the Districts* :—The progress of systematic instruction in the districts is of very recent growth, and is both interesting and instructive. Seven or eight years ago there were no Vernacular Secondary Schools in the districts. The so-called schools, formerly maintained or aided by the State in the districts, were only elementary schools, which were often no better than chatsalas and maktabas. These schools, however, gradually developed, and we have at present 11 Vernacular Secondary Schools in the districts and 43 Primary Schools. These results have been achieved in spite of the fact that there has practically been no increase in the Budget expenditure on the district schools in the last ten years.

7. *Grant-in-aid System* :—The principle of the grant-in-aid system has now been recognised by the Council, and a small sum of Rs. 350 was set apart in the last Budget to help the indigenous schools, the maktabas and chatsalas, and to gradually absorb the more advanced of them into the Departmental system. It is to be hoped that this sum will every year be increased as occasion arises.

8. *Other grants during the year* :—A permanent grant of Rs. 421 per annum for furniture was also made during the year. This has enabled me to supply *daris* to almost all the district schools and to repair or replace the old and useless stock of furniture in the Maharaja's College. It was a move in the right direction, and I hope to furnish in time all the State schools in Jaipur with necessary school furniture and appliances. Another item that should be mentioned here is the increase in the Library grant to Rs. 114.

9. *The Success of the Maharaja's College* :—The results of the Maharaja's College, Jaipur, in the Allahabad University examinations of the last year were exceptionally brilliant. In the B. A. Examination, in which 4 out of 5 passed, one of its students headed the University list of successful candidates. In the Intermediate Examination 13 out of 15 passed, one of them standing ninth in order of merit in the University. These results called forth favourable comments from the Press. *The Pioneer* of 10th May, 1903, wrote as follows :—"The success of the Maharaja's College at Jaipur in the Allahabad University Examinations has not been confined to the B. A. Examination, where as recently noticed, it claims the solitary candidate, out of some 230, in the First Division. The results of the Intermediate Examination show that this College is equally efficient with its pupils of a junior grade. Out of 15 sent up 13 passed, one in the First Division, who stands ninth on the whole list, and seven in the second." *The Advocate* of Lucknow also wrote that the "results were significant, speaking volumes of the efficiency of the teaching staff of Jaipur," and *the Hindustan Review* characterised the Maharaja's College as an "admirable institution."

10. *Appointments of ex-students of the Jaipur Colleges* :—Of the several ex-students of the Jaipur Colleges who got their appointments during the year, the names of the following might be mentioned :—(1) Pandit Visveswar Nath, B. A., was appointed as 2nd Clerk of the English Office of the Jaipur Council; (2) Munshi Damodar Lal, B. A., as teacher in the Maharaja's College; (3) Munshi Gaindilal, Munshi Fazil and Maulvi Fazil, as Professor of Persian and Arabic in the Delhi Hindu College; (4) Maulvi Sayed Murtaza Hussain, Munshi Fazil and Maulvi Fazil, as Professor of Persian in the Khalsa College at Amritsar; and Pandit Lakshminath Sastri as Professor Sanskrit in the Mission College at Rawalpindi.

11. *Jaipur Students in the Medical College* :—During this year four Jaipur students have joined the Medical Colleges of Lahore and Calcutta, one after taking his B. A., degree, and the others after passing the Intermediate Examination from the Maharaja's College. I am also glad to learn that at the present time there are altogether eight Jaipur students reading in the different classes of the Lahore Medical College. It has been found that medicine has of late been a favourite study with some of the ex-students of our College. Six of them have already taken their degree from the Indian Medical Colleges, and two, Captain Pyarelal Atal and Lieut. Raghubar Dayal, have entered the Indian Medical Service.

12. *Boarding House* :—The want of a Boarding House is being felt. Students coming from the District Schools experience great inconvenience in finding suitable accommodation in the city. It is to be hoped that provision for establishing a Boarding House at Jaipur will soon be made.

13. *Visit of the Resident* :—The Political Resident at Jaipur, Colonel T. C. Pears, visited the Maharaja's College and the Rajput School on the 7th March, 1904, and made the following remarks :—"Jaipur is in the front rank among the Rajputana States as regards education, and this College is among the best I have ever inspected. Both the masters and boys take a keen interest in their work and the questions I put were answered with intelligence."

CHAPTER II.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

14 *General Summary of schools and scholars.*—The following table summarises the number of schools and scholars for the last two years.

Class of Institution.	1902-03.		1903-04.		Difference.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
I. PUBLIC SCHOOLS.						
1. <i>Arts Colleges.</i>						
English	1	74	1	73	...	-1
Oriental	2	129	2	139	...	+10
Total	3	203	3	212	...	+9
2. <i>Secondary Schools.</i>						
Anglo-Vern. { State ...	3	882	3	859	...	-23
{ Private ...	1	255	6	589	+5	+334
Vernacular. { State ...	10	1,432	11	1,641	+1	+209
{ Private ...	2	286	2	322	...	+36
Total	16	2,855	22	3,411	+6	+556
3. <i>Primary Schools.</i>						
For boys. { State ...	43	2,263	43	2,286	...	+23
{ Private ...	26	1,224	45	2,201	+19	+977
For girls. { State ...	7	644	7	646	...	+2
{ Private ...	1	30	2	49	+1	+19
Total	77	4,161	97	5,182	+20	+1,021
4. <i>Special Schools.</i>						
State	1	97	1	100	...	+3
Private	1	30	3	220	+2	+190
Total	2	127	4	320	+2	+193
Total for Public Institution ...	98	7,346	126	9,125	+28	+1,779
II. PRIVATE INSTITUTION.						
Indigenous Schools ...	384	8,042	535	11,953	+151	+3,911
Grand total of all kinds of Institutions in the State ...	482	15,388	661	21,078	+179	+5,690

The above table shows that there were during the year under review 661 schools with 21,078 scholars against 482 schools with 15,388 scholars of the previous year, showing on the whole an increase of 179 schools and 5,690 scholars or a rise of about 37 per cent in both schools and scholars. Under the head of Public Schools, the Arts Colleges remained as they were in the previous year.

The Secondary Schools increased by 6 with 556 students. Of these, 5 were Anglo-vernacular schools under private management, *viz.*, the High schools of the Thikanas of (1) Khetri (2) Sikar and (3) Jobner, which were not returned in the previous years, (4) the Thikana School of Chomu, which last year was shown under Primary Schools, but has this year been returned by the Thikana as a Middle School, as it has one student reading in the Middle Section, and (5) the Mission Middle School at Phulera. The rise of one Vernacular Secondary School under State management is due to the Jhunjhunu School being raised from Upper Primary to Vernacular Final Standard. The number of Primary Schools under State management remained the same as in the previous year, for although the Jhunjhunu School was transferred from the Primary to that of the Secondary list, there was during the year another new Primary school established at Rashidpur.

Under the head of Girls' schools there was an increase of 1 school and 21 pupils. The number of State schools for girls remained the same as in the previous year with an increase of 2 pupils only; but the number girls' schools under private management changed. The Jain Girls' school returned in the previous year succumbed for want of funds, during the year; but two new Mission schools, *viz.*, one in the Zenana Mission Compound, Jaipur, and the other located at Sambhar have this year been reported. Under the head of Special or Technical Schools, besides the State School of Arts and the Painting School of Messrs. Govind Ram and Udai Ram, two other Industrial schools with 193 pupils, maintained by Seths Maharchand and Dhanrup Mal and teaching the art of carpet-weaving, have been returned this year.

The total number of State schools was 68 with 5,744 pupils against 67 schools with 5,521 pupils of the previous year showing an increase of one school and 223 pupils. The number of public schools under private management was 53 with 3,381 pupils against 31 with 1,825 pupils of the previous year showing an increase of 27 schools and 1,556 scholars. The average enrolment for each school was 84 in the public schools under State management, 58 in the public schools under private management and 22 in the indigenous chatsalas and mak-tabs, which, in educational technicality are called private institutions, but which must always be distinguished from public schools under private management often abbreviated simply into private schools.

The population of the Jaipur State according to the Census of 1901 was 14,05,458 males and 12,53,208 females. The school-age population, reckoned at 15 per cent., of the total population, amounts to 2,10,818 boys and 1,87,981 girls. The percentage of scholars to the school-age population was 9.6 for boys, .37 for girls and 5.3 for boys and girls taken together against 7.7, .39 and 4.2 respectively of the previous year.

15. *Stages of Instruction.*—The following table shows the number of pupils in the different stages of instruction.

	University or Collegiate Stage.	High School Stage.	Middle School Stage.	Primary Stage.	Total.
English Education . . .	73	86	165	1,197	1,521
Oriental & Vern., Education	139	...	86	19,012	19,237
Technical Education . . .	...	...	...	...	3203
Total . . .	212	86	251	20,209	21,078

16. *Race and Religion* :—The race and religion of pupils in all kinds of institutions and proportion of scholars of each creed to the total number on the rolls are given below :—

	1902-03.		1903-04.	
	No. of pupils.	Per cent.	No. of pupils.	Per cent.
Hindus	11,831	76·89	16,870	80·03
Jains	1,720	11·24	1,763	8·37
Muhamedans	1,819	11·82	2,413	11·45
Christians	18	·11	32	·15
Total	15,388	100	21,078	100

The above table shows that the Hindus have increased by 3·14 per cent., while the percentages of Jains and Mahomedans have decreased.

17. *Average attendance*.—The following table summarises the statistics of attendance in all classes of institutions during the year.

Class of Institutions.	No. of Institution.	No. of scholars on the rolls at the end of the year.	Average no. on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
I. PUBLIC SCHOOLS.				
1. ARTS COLLEGES (STATE).				
English.				
Maharaja's College	1	73	75	62
Oriental.				
Sanskrit College	1	108	102	63
Oriental College	1	31	34	25
Total	3	212	211	150
2. SECONDARY SCHOOLS.				
Anglo-Vernacular ... { State	3	859	859	625
... { Private... ..	6	589	581	544
Vernacular ... { State	11	1,641	1,535	1,128
... { Private... ..	2	322	307	265
Total	22	3,411	3,282	2,562
3. PRIMARY SCHOOLS.				
For boys. { State	43	2,286	2,098	1,731
... { Private... ..	45	2,201	2,017	1,667
For girls. { State	7	616	625	359
... { Private... ..	2	49	...	86
Total	97	5,182	4,770	3,793
4. SPECIAL SCHOOLS.				
State	1	100	89	87
Private... ..	3	220	...	215
Total	4	320	89	302
Total for the Public Institutions	126	9,125	8,352	6,807
II. PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.				
Indigenous Schools	535	11,953	10,345	8,467
Grand Total	661	21,078	18,697	15,274

17. *Expenditure*:—In examining the several items of expenditure supplied to me this year, I discovered that certain anomalies and discrepancies have all along vitiated the statistics under this head for years together. Some of the items that were shown to have been spent during the year were not actually spent in that year but two years previous to it. Thus the total expenditure given in a year does not represent the amount actually spent during that year. It has in fact been a jumbling together of several items of three different years, some given according to Sambat or Raj Financial year from 1st September to 31st August and others according to English year, and these were combined together and shown as the expenditure of the year under report. For instance in the State expenditure given for 1902-03, some of the items were taken from the audited accounts of Raj Sambat 1957, or from 1st September 1900 to 31st August 1901. In order to avoid confusion I have given the expenses according to Raj Sambat or Financial year, instead of the English year, and have slightly changed the heads of the table of State expenditure in conformity to the items of the Raj Educational Accounts and Budget. A comparative tabular Statement of the State expenditure on education for the last ten years ending with Raj Sambat 1958 or September 1901 to August 1902 A. D. compiled from corrected and audited accounts, some of which have been especially supplied to me this year by the State Accounts Department, is appended *in the next page*, which, I believe, would be interesting :—

No.	HEADS.	Sambat 1949.	Sambat 1950.	Sambat 1951.	Sambat 1952.	Sambat 1953.	Sambat 1954.	Sambat 1955.	Sambat 1956.	Sambat 1957.	Sambat 1958.
1	Maharaja's College and School	19,661	20,308	22,698	21,190	21,274	20,797	20,795	20,994	17,307	17,628
2	Oriental "	3,696	3,643	3,689	4,588	4,584	4,420	4,440	4,097	4,080	4,072
3	Sanskrit "	6,012	8,087	7,215	6,188	5,972	6,637	6,636	6,474	6,528	6,528
4	Rajput School	4,386	3,966	3,452	2,946	2,886	3,126	3,239	3,038	3,246	3,246
5	Chandpol School	498	534	514	584	539	1,862	2,401	2,572	2,478	2,718
6	Girls' Schools	7,020	7,026	7,060	7,047	7,014	6,992	6,992	6,908	6,974	7,047
7	School of Arts	9,542	10,035	13,175	9,784	10,179	10,749	10,894	10,934	10,438	10,947
8	District Schools	7,829	7,530	7,730	8,994	10,552	11,306	10,726	11,657	9,845	9,643
9	Inspection ...	1,781	1,780	1,961	3,045	3,018	2,776	2,776	2,776	2,776	2,776
10	Scholarships and prizes...	10,917	10,938	10,261	7,801	7,029	9,054	7,021	14,982	10,318	11,198
11	Pensioners...	...	...	236	131	805	1,617	1,782	1,813	1,762	1,782
12	Office and Miscellaneous	7,272	5,682	7,854	6,968	5,748	6,629	6,705	5,645	7,160	5,843
	Total...	78,614	79,529	85,845	79,266	79,600	85,965	84,407	91,890	82,862	83,428
	Corresponding to the Raj Official year from 1st September to 31st August.	1892-93. A. D.	1893-94. A. D.	1894-95. A. D.	1895-96. A. D.	1896-97. A. D.	1897-98. A. D.	1898-99. A. D.	1899-00. A. D.	1900-01. A. D.	1901-02. A. D.

19. *Expenditure classified according to sources*.—The following table compares the total expenditure on education in Sambats 1958 and 1959 classified according to sources, and also shows the percentage which the expenditure from each source bears to the total expenditure :—

Sources of Expenditure.	Sambat 1958.		Sambat 1959.	
	Amount.	Proportion to total cost	Amount.	Proportion to total cost.
State	83,428	85.33	83,909	75.84
Thikana	1,295	1.32	8,733	7.90
Local Cess	1,716	1.76	1,644	1.48
Other Sources	11,336	11.59	16,364	14.78
Total	97,775	100.	1,10,650	100.
Corresponding year from 1st September to 31st August.	1901-1902. A. D.		1902-1903. A. D.	

The above table shows that the State bears the greatest part of the expenditure on education, and the Thikanas contribute only 7.9 per cent. The increase in the Thikana expenditure of Sambat 1959 is due to the inclusion in this year of the statistics of expenditure of the Thikanas of Khetri, Sikar, and Jobner, not returned in the previous year. Of the total Thikana expenditure of Rs. 8,733 in Sambat 1959, Khetri alone contributed Rs. 5,850 maintaining one High School at Khetri and six Vernacular village schools, while Sikar spent Rs. 1,188, Jobner Rs. 984, Chomu Rs. 575, Uniara Rs. 300, Malsisar Rs. 180, Nawalgarh Rs. 96 and Siwar Rs. 60. The efforts of these Thikanas in the cause of education deserve praise, and special mention should be made of Khetri, Sikar, Jobner and Chomu which maintain each an Anglo-Vernacular High or Middle School at their cost. But if I am correctly informed, there are 701 Jagirdars of the State, many of whom are vast land-proprietors enjoying large income; and it is sad to think that only eight of them spend any thing for the education of their people.

Under the head of Local Cess there was in Sambat 1959 a decrease of Rs. 72 owing to the salary of a teacher of Gudhakatla School being transferred from Local Cess to State revenue. Under the head of other sources, of the total expenditure of Rs. 16,364 in Sambat 1959, the Missionaries contributed Rs. 5,756, the Jain Pathshalas, of which three were situated at the Capital and 11 in the districts, spent Rs. 4,369, while the rest was met by the seth saucars of several places, of whom especial mention should be made of Seth Zorawarmal of Bisao who spent Rs. 965, of Seth Hardut Roy of Ramgarh who spent Rs. 900 and of Seth Surajmal of Chirawa who spent Rs. 684 during the year.

20. *Analysis of State Expenditure*:—The following table compares the State expenditure on education for the last two Raj Financial years, Sambats 1958 and 1959, and also gives the average cost of educating per pupil for the year Sambat 1959.

No.	Heads of expenditure.	Sambat 1958.	Sambat 1959.	Difference.		Average cost of educating per pupil per annum.		
	<i>Direct.</i>	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	as.	p.
1	Maharaja's College ...	12,420	12,420	...	...	165	9	7
2	Sanskrit " ...	5,040	5,040	...	...	49	6	7
3	Oriental " ...	1,920	1,920	...	...	56	7	6
4	Maharaja's Coll. School.	5,208	5,362	154	...	10	3	5
5	Sanskrit " ...	1,488	1,445	...	43	7	12	3
6	Oriental " ...	2,151	2,170	19	...	8	5	0
7	Rajput School ...	3,246	3,019	...	227	142	12	2
8	Chandpol School ...	2,718	2,739	21	...	8	12	0
9	Girls' School ...	5,796	5,796	...	...	9	4	4
10	District Schools ...	7,513	7,740	227	...	2	3	4
11	School of Arts ...	10,947	10,410	...	537	116	15	3
	Total ...	58,447	58,061	421	807			
	<i>Indirect.</i>							
1	On Inspection ...	2,776	2,776	...	...	
2	" Scholarships & prizes	13,469	14,807	1,338	...			
3	" Furniture & Apparatus	516	719	203	...			
4	" Buildings ...	111	...	...	111			
5	" Office Establishment.	3,140	3,162	22	...			
6	" Pensioners ...	2,583	2,580	...	3			
7	Miscellaneous ...	2,386	1,804	...	582			
	Total ...	24,981	25,848	1,563	696			
	Grand Total ...	83,428	83,909	1,984	1,503			
Corresponding to the Raj Financial year from 1st September to 31st August.		1901-02 A. D.	1902-03 A. D.					

The increase in the Maharaja's Collegiate School is due to the transfer of Babu Kalipada Chatterji on Rs 50 a month from the Rajput School to the Maharaja's Collegiate School in place of Lala Bholanath resigned, salary Rs. 30. The decrease in the Rajput School is partly owing to the difference of pay between Babu Kalipada's and Pandit Bharonprasad's and partly to the stipend of Thakur Ratan Singh being stopped in July 1903. The increase in the district schools is due to the transfer of Rs. 72 of Ghudhakatla School from Local cess to the State Revenue and to small increments granted to some of the village teachers. The amount of scholarship also increased as there was a larger number of successful candidates at the University Examinations. The increase on Furniture has already been touched upon in the Introductory Chapter. The decrease under Miscellaneous is due to the fact that the remuneration to the Examiners of the Jaipur Sanskrit Title Examinations for the Sambat 1959 was sanctioned after the closing of that Sambat, and so it was not included in the accounts of that year, but will be shown in next year's account.

21. *Results of the University Examinations:*—The subjoined table shows the results of the various University or Public Examinations of 1903 in which students of the State Colleges appeared :—

Name of Examinations.	No. of Candidates.	No. of passes.
<i>Maharaja's College.</i>		
B. A.	5	4
Intermediate	15	13
Entrance	22	13
<i>Oriental College.</i>		
Maulvi Fazil	1	1
Munshi Fazil	6	5
„ Alim	11	10
Munshi	7	7
<i>Sanskrit College.</i>		
Sastri	4	4
Upadhyay	11	5
Pravesika	5	3

The above results speak for themselves. In the B. A. Examination, the Maharaja's College headed the Allahabad University list, and in the Intermediate Examination one of its candidates stood ninth in order of merit in the University. In the Oriental Examinations of the Panjab University and in the Sanskrit College Examinations, the results were equally satisfactory. These results reflect great credit on the teaching staff of the Colleges concerned, without whose hearty co-operation and earnest endeavours they could never have been achieved.

22. *Controlling agencies:*—I remained in charge of the Department throughout the session, in addition to my duties in the Maharaja's College. Besides inspecting the several schools at the capital, I visited the district schools of Basai, Sanganere, and Amber, to the first of which I went to select a site for a new school-building, and to the other two places to make suggestions for improving the old ones. As a Fellow of the University of Allahabad, I attended two of its Senate meetings in November, 1903, and March, 1904. I also attended the University convocation to present for the first time the graduates of my College to the Chancellor of the University.

Munshi Makhanlal Bhargava, M. A., was in charge of the Inspector's office. He has just been promoted to a professorship in the Maharaja's College and will shortly be relieved of his Inspectorship by Munshi Radhamohan appointed in his place. The Inspector could visit only the Thikana School at Chomu and the Sambhar School during the year. The anomaly of giving teaching work to the Inspector has been removed, and the fresh incumbent will have to devote his whole time to inspection work.

Miss E. Heming, the Lady Superintendent of the Girls' Schools, was in charge of Female Education. As the Girls' schools are all situated at the capital and its suburbs, it was not necessary for her to make tour in the districts. Munshi Hardyal Singh was deputed to inspect the Indigenous Schools.

in the city of Jaipur. Munshi Jankilal was in charge of the Eastern circle comprising the Nizamats of Sawai Jaipur, Dausa, Hindaun, Gungapur, Bandikui and Kot Kasim. Munshi Chhotelal was in charge of the Southern circle comprising the districts of Malpura and Sawai Madhopur. Mir Bisharat Ali was in charge of the Northern circle comprising the districts of Shekhawati, Torawati and Sambhar. The brunt of inspection work has been chiefly borne by the three circle inspectors, who should be commended for their work which they always did ungrudgingly and cheerfully. The subjoined table gives the number of schools inspected by each of the Inspectors :—

Name of Inspectors.	No. of days on tour.	No. of Schools Inspected.
Munshi Makhanlal	3	2
„ Hardyal Singh	35	108
„ Jankilal	177	217
„ Chhotelal	158	98
Mir Bisharat Ali	153	186
Total ...	526	611

23. *Examinations at the Jaipur Centre*:—The various public Examinations of the Universities of Allahabad and the Panjab are held at Jaipur under my superintendence. Almost all these examinations, excepting those of the Panjab University, are now over. I have to thank the Professors of the local Colleges for their assistance in the matter of supervision, and especially the Revd. J. Traill of the United Free Church of Scotland who took great interest in this work and regularly attended the Examination Hall at a sacrifice of his own convenience.

CHAPTER III.

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

24. There were during the year 3 colleges at Jaipur, viz., (1) the English College known as the Maharaja's College (2) the Sanskrit College teaching the various branches of Sanskrit learning, and (3) the Oriental College teaching the higher standards of Persian and Arabic of the Punjab University.

(1) *The Maharaja's College.*

25. *Brief History.*—The Maharaja's College was the first public school in the State, established in 1844 chiefly during the minority of Maharaja Ram Singh at the instance of Col. Ludlow, the then Political Agent at Jaipur. Its object was to impart to the people of Jaipur the rudiments of English education along with a knowledge of Urdu and Persian. Shortly afterwards Sanskrit and Hindi classes seem to have been added to this institution, but the Sanskrit Department proper was started about 1852 in connection with this college. Though named "college" from the beginning, its status was that of a school for nearly 30 years. For a long time the "college" did not show any marked signs of improvement. In 1865 it was re-organized by the late Rao Bahadur Kantichandra Mukerji, C. I. E., who was then its newly appointed Head Master. In 1867 it sent up its first batch of candidates for the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University. In 1873 it was raised to the F. A. standard of that University, and so became a second-grade college in reality although it assumed the ostentatious name of "college" from its first establishment. When the University of Allahabad was founded in 1888, it was affiliated to it up to the B. A. standard; but the B. A. classes were not actually opened until July 1890. In 1891 it sent up its first candidates for the B. A. degree of the Allahabad University. In 1897 it was also affiliated to the Calcutta University as a first grade college and in 1898 the first candidate from the Maharaja's College took his M. A. degree of that University. In 1900 the University of Allahabad also recognised the institution for the teaching of its M. A. standard and the Calcutta M. A., and B. A. Classes were, therefore, abolished next year. The Maharaja's College, Jaipur, is at present the only first-grade college of the Allahabad University in all Rajputana. It is a free institution open to all classes of students, who have passed the University Entrance Examination. The courses of studies pursued in it are those prescribed for the Intermediate, B. A., and M. A., Examinations of the Allahabad University.

26. *The numerical strength:*—The numerical strength of the college classes during the last two years is compared below:—

	1902-03.	1903-04.	Difference.
Intermediate class (1st year)	... 36	20	—16
Do (2nd year)	... 21	30	+9
B. A. class (3rd year)	... 7	8	+1
Do. (4th year)	... 7	9	+2
M. A. class (5th year)	... 3	3	...
Do. (6th year)	... ...	3	+3
Total ...	74	73	—1

27. *The Instructive Staff:*—In the middle of March 1904, an addition to the instructive staff was made by the promotion of Munshi Makhanlal Bhargava, M. A. to a professorship in the Maharaja's College. The instructive staff now consists as follows:—

Principal	... ..	Sanjiban Ganguli, M. A., F. R. S. E
Vice-Prinopl. & Profr. of Mathematics	... ..	Meghnath Bhattacharya, B. A.
Professor of English	... ..	Nayakrishna Ray, B. A.

Profr. of Philosophy and Political Science	}	Surajnarain Sarma, M. A.
" Science ...		... Ramchandra Mukerji, B. A.
" English and History		... Makhanlal Bhargava, M. A.
" Persian ...		... Abdur Rahman.
" Sanskrit ...		... Viresvar Sastri.

It is highly gratifying to note that in consideration of the efficient working of the Maharaja's College and its uniformly good results at the University examinations year after year, the Durbar has recently very graciously sanctioned a general increment to the pay of the professorial staff. The amounts of increment have already been noticed in a previous chapter.

28. *Results of University Examinations*:—The College did exceedingly well at the Allahabad University Examinations of 1903. Four (4) out of 5 in the B. A., and 13 out of 15 candidates in the Intermediate examinations were successful. The names of the successful candidates are given below :—

B. A. EXAMINATION.

1. Chandradhar Sarma ... I.	3. Rashik Behari ... III.
2. Sheonarayan Saksena ... III.	4. Gopinath Agrawal ... III.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

1. Bishambarprasad ... I.	7. Md. Bashir Husain ... II.
2. Surajnarain Gupta ... II.	8. Dwarkanath Raina ... II.
3. Chotilal Ojha ... II.	9. Shivanath Bhattacharya ... III.
4. Deorao Hari ... II.	10. Jwalaprasad Mahesri ... III.
5. Ramnarain Sarma ... II.	11. Kevachand Mehta ... III.
6. Nanagram Jauha ... II.	12. Gangabaksh Gupta ... III.
13. Divakar Balchandra Kamat ... III.	

For the examinations of 1904, 3 candidates for the M. A., 8 for the B. A., and 20 for the Intermediate examinations have been registered. The B. A., and M. A. examinations of the Allahabad University have this year been postponed till July 1901 on account of the prevalence of plague at Allahabad.

29. *Scholarships and Prizes*:—The Durbar sanctioned a reward of Rs. 300 to Chandradhar Sarma, who headed the Allahabad University list of successful candidates in the B. A. examination, 1903. A gold medal worth Rs. 100 and books worth Rs. 200 will be awarded to him. He has also won the Northbrook silver medal of 1903, being the best student of the Maharaja's College that year. This medal was founded by Lord Northbrook in commemoration of His Excellency's visit to Jaipur in 1873. Sixteen scholarships of Rs. 8 each per month in the Intermediate classes; 10 scholarships of Rs. 12 each per month in the B. A. Classes and 5 scholarships of Rs. 15 each and one of Rs. 20 were current during the year. The aggregate value of these scholarships amounted to Rs. 4,116.

30. *The System of Monthly Exercises*:—More than two years ago I introduced the system of monthly exercises into the Maharaja's College. These exercises are held on the portion taught during the month as well as on original composition in English on three consecutive days just before the last Saturday of each month. Although they met with some opposition at their first introduction, most of professors now attribute the unique success of the Maharaja's College during the last two years mainly to the system. The Senior Professor of English says "Since its introduction into our college the difficulty of teaching work has been materially minimised. It acts like a fly-wheel and safety-valve to our energies producing the maximum of impression upon the minds of the taught with the minimum of labour."

31. *Expenditure*:—The cost of Maharaja's College, including that of the Director's office establishments and other miscellaneous items during the Sambat 1959 or the year from 1st September 1902 to 31st August, 1903, is given below :—

Pay to the teaching staff	...	...	Rs. 12,420.
Scholarships	...	...	" 4,116.
Office Establishments...	...	...	" 2,220.
Contingency	...	...	" 246.
Miscellaneous	...	...	" 2,062.
			<hr/> 21,064

(2) *Sanskrit College.*

32. *Short History*:—The Jaipur Sanskrit College is a unique institution intended to impart to the Brahmmins only a complete course of instruction in the various branches of Sanskrit learning,—Grammar, Philology, Literature, Vedanta, Nyay, Mathematics, Hindu Medicine, the Vedas and the Vedic Literature. It was first started in or about 1852 A. D., as the Sanskrit Department of the Maharaja's College with 6 Pandits, and there were classes for Vyakaran, Sahitya, Nyay, Ayurveda and the Vedas. In 1866 this Sanskrit Department was separated from the Maharaja's College, and transferred to its present building, the temple of Ramchandraji at the N. E. part of the city. Since then it has been known as the Sanskrit Pathshala or Sanskrit College. In 1870 a class for Jyautisha or Hindu Astronomy was opened and a new professor appointed to teach that subject. The method of teaching in this institution continued to be the old orthodox one, in which memory played an important part and which has been so justly condemned by the Government of India in their recent Resolution on Indian Educational Policy. Discipline in the modern sense was unknown. There was no regularity either in teaching or in attendance, and the Pandits gave lessons to their pupils at pleasure. It took a long time to systematize the teaching in the Sanskrit College, especially owing to the opposition of some of the pundits of the old school. It was in 1886-87 that any real organization of the Sanskrit College commenced under Babu Hari Das Sastri, M. A., who was himself a learned Sanskrit scholar and at that time the Director of Public Instruction in the State. He revised the curriculum, fixed the text books in consultation with the Pandits, and also introduced Sanskrit Title Examinations, which have given a fresh impetus to Sanskrit learning in Jaipur. In 1893 Pandit Lakshminath Sastri was transferred from the Maharaja's College to the Superintendentship of the Sanskrit College; and he brought to bear on the latter institution his ideas of discipline and training formed from his long connection with the English College, of which he was the Professor of Sanskrit for more than eight years. Since then the tone of the Sanskrit College and the quality of its teaching have been steadily improving.

33. *Sanskrit Title Examinations*:—In the preparatory school attached to the college students get a good grounding in Sanskrit, Hindi Arithmetic and Elements of Geography. At the end of the school course there is a Sanskrit Entrance Examination, called the *Pravesika* Examination, after passing which students enter the College Department proper, and choose a special subject for further study. There are Title Examinations in each subject (1) the *Upadhyay* or Proficiency Examination (2) the *Sastri* or High Proficiency Examination and (3) the *Acharya* or the Honours Examination, on the results of which the Titles of *Upadhyay*, *Sastri* and *Acharya* are conferred on the successful candidates. These examinations are held at Jaipur by the State Education Department the papers being set by distinguished Sanskrit scholars of Benares, Calcutta and other places. In the Sastri and Upadhaya Examinations 40 per cent; in the aggregate is the minimum pass marks in the third division, 50 per cent., in the second division and 60 per cent., in the first division. In the Acharya Examination besides a thorough knowledge in the particular subject chosen, a candidate has to show his competency in other subjects and greater

attention is paid to the style of composition. There are only two divisions in this last examination, and the minimum pass marks in it are 40 per cent., in each paper and 50 per cent., in the aggregate for 2nd division and 60 per cent., for the first. The standard of these examinations has been kept fairly high,—higher than the standard of the corresponding examinations of the Benares Sanskrit College, and their efficiency is maintained by appointing only very distinguished *sa-vants* in particular subjects as examiners in those subjects. The curricula of studies for these examinations are given in Appendix VI.

34. *The Numerical Strength*.—The numerical strength of the last two years in the different classes is compared below :—

			1902-03	1903-04	Increase.	Decrease.
Vyakaran	...	...	14	16	2	...
Sahitya	...	...	16	16	...	...
Nyaya	...	...	6	4	...	2
Vedanta	...	...	1	2	1	...
Jyotisha	...	...	17	19	2	...
Ayurveda	...	...	9	16	7	...
Vedas	...	...	27	35	8	...
Total	...	...	90	108	20	2

35. *The Instructive Staff*.—The Instructive Staff consisted of the following twelve professors including the Superintendent, Pandit Lakshminath Sastri.

Professors of Vyakaran	...	...	{ Lakshminath Sastri David.
			{ Haradatta Sastri.
" " Sahitya	...	...	{ Krishna Sastri.
			{ Lakshminath Sastri Dhadhich.
" " Nyaya	...	...	{ Jivanath Ojha.
			{ Bhainath Thakur.
" " Vedanta	...	...	{ Sivaram Sarma.
" " Jyautisha	...	...	{ Durgaprasad Dvivedi.
			{ Jagannath Sarma.
" " Ayurveda	...	...	{ Lakshmiram Acharya.
			{ Gangadhar Bhargava.
" " Vedas	...	...	{ Harilal Vedic.

Professor Gopinath Sarma, 2nd Professor of Sahitya, retired on account of old age, and his place was taken by his son, Pandit Lakshminath Sastri Dadhich, ex-student of the Sanskrit College.

Expenditure.—The total cost of the Sanskrit College including that of the school attached to it is given below :—

Pay to the College Staff	...	...	Rs.	5,040
Do. School "	...	...	"	1,444
Scholarships & Prizes	...	...	"	1,500
Pensioners	...	...	"	130
Office Establishment	...	...	"	456
Contingent	...	...	"	180
Miscellaneous	...	...	"	50
Total	...	...		8,800

37. *Examination Results*.—In the Title Examinations of 1903, 20 candidates appeared:—7 for the Sastri and 13 for the Upadhyay. Of these 6 in Sastri and 7 in Upadhyay came out successful. Mahamahopadhyay Sivakumar Misra of Benares and Mahamahopadhyay Govind Sastri of Calcutta were examiners in Vyakaran and Sahitya, and Mahamahopadhyay Sudhakar Dvivedi in Jyotisha.

The names of the successful candidates are given below :—

Sastri Examination.

No.	Subject.	Name of Candidate.	Division.	Institution.
1.	Vaykaran	... Madan Lal Sarma	II.	Sanskrit College.
2.	Sahitya	... Madhava Sarma	I.	Do.
3.	"	... Madan Lal Dhadhich	II.	Do.
4.	"	... Surajnarain Dhadhich	III.	Do.
5.	Jyautish	... Durga Datta Sarma	II.	Do.
6.	"	... Girijaprasad Dvivedi	III.	Do.

Upadhyay Examination.

1.	Vyakaran	... Mathuranath Bhatta	III.	Sanskrit College.
2.	Sahitya	... Gopinath Maharastra	I.	Do.
3.	"	... Mukundram Sarma	III.	Do.
4.	"	... Bhaunrilal Dhadhich	III.	Do.
5.	"	... Madan Lal Sarma	III.	Do.
6.	"	... Pushpachandra	III.	Digambar Jain Path.
7.	"	... Gomtilal	III.	Do.

For the Title Examinations of 1904, 3 candidates for Acharya, 2 for Sastri and 11 for Upadhyay have been registered.

(3) *Oriental College.*

38. *Brief History.*—The present Oriental College has evolved out of the Persian Department of the Maharaja's College. In the Report of 1878-79, mention is made of seven classes in this Department,—chiefly school classes. The teaching in them seems to have been very much like that of a maktab with only an attempt at higher teaching in the highest class. In 1886-87 this Department was re-organised, an additional professor of Persian appointed and the higher classes were separated from the lower and treated as the Persian-Arabic College Department of the Maharaja's College. In 1895 it was again altogether separated from the Maharaja's College under the present name of the Oriental College. It now gives instruction exclusively in Arabic and Persian and trains up students for the Persian-Arabic Title Examinations of the Punjab University.

39. *The Numerical Strength.*—The Numerical Strength of the Oriental College during the last two years is compared below :—

		1902-03.	1903-04.	Difference.
Maulvi Fazil Class	...	4	3	—1
Munshi	...	6	8	+2
Munshi Alim	...	12	6	—6
Munshi	...	17	14	—3
Total	...	39	31	—8

40. *The Instructive Staff and Cost.*—The Instructive Staff of the College consisted of the Head Maulvi Syed Ejaz Husen and Maulvis Syed Altaf Husen, Mubarezuddin and Mohomad Mumtaz Husen. The last named Maulvi was appointed during the year in place of Maulvi Abdur Rahman who resigned, having got a better appointment in the Forman Christian College at Lahore. The pay of the instructive staff amounted to Rs. 1,920.

41. *Examination Results.*—In the Oriental Title Examinations of the Punjab University held in April 1903 one candidate passed the Maulvi Fazil Examination, 5 out of 6 the Munshi Fazil, 10 out of 11 the Munshi Alim and

7 out of 7 the Munshi Examinations. The names of the successful candidates are given below in order of merit :—

I. Maulvi Fazil (Honors in Arabic).

1. Muhammad Hamidullah Khan.

II. Munshi Fazil (Honors in Persian).

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Etmad Husen. | 3. Talib Mohomed. |
| 2. Laltaprasad. | 4. Chatarbhuj. |
| 5. Syed Qadir Ali. | |

III. Munshi Alim (High Proficiency in Persian).

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Sheoprasad Mathur. | 6. Zulfiqar Husen. |
| 2. Balabaksh Sharma. | 7. Mulchand. |
| 3. Mehdi Husain. | 8. Ramgopal. |
| 4. Madan Lal. | 9. Himmat Bahadur. |
| 5. Sundar Lal. | 10. Ibrahim Khan. |

IV. Munshi (Proficiency in Persian).

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Md. Amiruddin Khan. | 4. Mohomad Siddiq. |
| 2. Walimohomad Khan. | 5. Jwalaprasad. |
| 3. Bijeynarain. | 6. Murtaza Husen. |
| 7. Abid Mohomad. | |

For the Oriental Title Examinations of 1904, one candidate for the Maulvi Fazil, 7 for the Munshi Fazil, 5 for Munshi Alim and 9 for Munshi Examinations have been registered.

CHAPTER IV.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

42. There were 22 Secondary Schools with 3,411 pupils during the year against 16 schools with 2,855 pupils of the previous year. The increase of six schools is due to the raising of (1) the Jhunjhunu and (2) the Chomu schools to the Middle Standard, the establishment of (3) the Mission School at Phalera and the inclusion of the Thikana Schools of (4) Khetri, (5) Sikar and (6) Jobner, not returned in the previous year. Of the 22 schools, 8 (5 State, 2 Aided and 1 Private) were at the capital and 14 (9 State and 5 Private) were in the districts. There were eight Anglo-Vernacular Schools viz., 3 State Schools and one Mission School at the capital and 4 Thikana Schools in the districts.

The number of Vernacular Schools was 14, of which 2 State and 2 Aided Schools were at the capital and 9 State Schools and 1 Mission School in the districts.

43. *Numerical Strength* :—The numerical strength of the secondary schools during the last two years and the number of pupils reading in the different stages of instruction in each school in 1903-04 are given below :—

No.	Name.	1902-03.	1903-04.	Differ- ence.	Stage in 1903-04.	
					Secun- dary.	Primary.
JAIPUR-CITY.						
Anglo-Vernacular.						
State.						
1	Maharaja's Coll. School	537	532	-5	150	382
2	Chandpol Branch "	313	309	-4	37	272
3	Rajput School "	32	18	-14	1	17
Private.						
4	U. F. C. Mission School.	255	100	-155	25	75
Vernacular.						
State.						
5	Sanskrit Coll. School.	143	220	+77	12	208
6	Oriental " "	286	274	-12	23	251
Aided.						
7	Digambar Jain Pathshala	210	215	+5	11	201
8	Svetambar " "	76	107	+31	5	102
IN THE DISTRICTS.						
Anglo-Vernacular.						
Private.						
9	Khetri High School		163	+163	14	149
10	Jobner A. Vedic School.		69	+69	7	62
11	Sikar Madhava School		130	+130	6	124
12	Chomu School		82	+82	1	81
13	Phalera Mission School.		45	+45	10	35
Vernacular.						
State.						
14	Sambhar Middle School.	141	126	-15	1	125
15	Srimadhpor " "	148	156	+8	...	156
16	Bairat " "	154	156	+2	7	149
17	Dausa " "	151	148	-3	6	142
18	Gangapur " "	110	82	-28	3	79
19	Hindau " "	100	103	+3	4	99
20	Malpura " "	96	120	+24	5	115
21	Sawaimadhpor " "	103	128	+25	6	122
22	Jhunjhunu " "	...	128	+128	3	125
Total ...		2,855	3,411	+556	337	3,074

It should be noted that Secondary Schools also contain Primary classes. In fact it is only in the first two or four classes in the Middle or High Schools respectively that the secondary stage is taught. The majority of students of such schools are always in the Primary stage. In the above table it will be seen that 337 pupils out of a total of 3,411, were in the secondary stage proper. Of these again the Maharaja's Collegiate School and the Chandpole Branch School have got 187; and the remaining 150 pupils in the secondary stage are shared by the twenty other Schools.

44. *Maharaja's Collegiate School*.—In the first two classes boys are trained for the Entrance Examination of the Allahabad University. In the third and fourth classes they are prepared for the High School Scholarship Examination of the United Provinces. The boys of the fifth class appear at the Upper Primary and those of the 7th class at the Lower Primary Examinations of the Department. From fifth class downwards all the subjects are taught in Vernacular. In the 4th and 3rd classes instruction is given partly in English and partly in Vernacular. It is only in the first two classes that English properly becomes the medium of instruction. The Instructive Staff consisted of 13 English teachers of whom 5 were graduates, 4 Pandits and 3 Maulvis.

In the Public Examinations of 1903, 13 out of 22 passed the Entrance, 20 out of 50 the Upper Primary and 16 out of 41 the Lower Primary Examinations. The High School Scholarship Examination which was to come off in December, 1903, was postponed till March 1904; and the results are not yet known.

In the High School Scholarship Examination an elementary knowledge of a second form of Vernacular (Hindi for Urdu-reading boys and Urdu for Hindi-reading boys) was made compulsory, which necessitated the introduction of bilingual courses (*i. e.* both Hindi and Urdu) from the 6th class upwards. Although it seems an additional burden on the students yet the knowledge of both the Vernaculars (Urdu & Hindi) is sure to be of much help to the boys in their after life.

In the Annual Examination the written test was largely supplemented by oral examination; especially in English.

The number on the rolls of the Collegiate School was 532 and the average daily attendance, 412. The cost of the teaching staff of this institution was Rs. 5,262.

45. *Chandpol Branch School*.—Originally started as an elementary Vernacular School as far back as 1862, it continued in that standard until 1895, and its instructive staff consisted of 3 teachers, viz., one for Hindi, one for Urdu and one Joshi for Chatśala. In the latter year it was contemplated to develop this school in order to relieve over-crowding of the Maharaja's Collegiate School. In January 1896 it was raised to the Anglo-Vernacular Middle Standard under the Headmastership of Pandit Gopinath, and its instructive staff was gradually increased from 3 to 10 teachers by the transfer of teachers from the College, without the least additional expenditure to the State. Under the management of Pandit Gopinath, the school rapidly improved, and it is now an efficient Anglo-Vernacular School. The school building has been gradually enlarged at a total cost of more than Rupees 3,000. In 1896 the number on the rolls of this institution was 105 and the average daily attendance 69. In the present year, 1903-04, the number on the rolls was 309 and the average daily attendance, 203. The Headmaster reports that teachers' meetings are held twice a year, one at the commencement of the session and the other immediately after the Half-yearly Examination, to devise by consultation among themselves the best method of teaching. These meetings were first held in 1900, and have ever since been continued.

The comparative results of this institution at the various examinations from 1897 are given below in a tabular form :—

Year.	English Middle Examination.		Upper Primary Examination.		Lower Primary Examination.	
	No. sent.	Passes.	No. sent.	Passes.	No. sent.	Passes.
1897	5	...	5	1	5	4
1898*	2	2	6	2	9	3
1898*	5	4	...	...	...	...
1899	6	5	10	8	10	6
1900	7	5	15	13	14	7
1901	8	6	8	6	16	16
1902*	...	...	10	6	24	15
1903	...	...	22	6	18	8

*There were two English Middle Examinations in 1898, one held in April and another in December. From 1902, the English Middle Examination was abolished, and in place of it a very stiff competitive examination for scholarship only was instituted. One student of this institution was declared eligible for scholarship in 1902. The Scholarship Examination of 1903 was put off to March 1904, and the results are not yet known.

The cost of this School during the Sambat 1952 or the Raj official year, 1895-96, was Rs. 584. In the Sambat 1959 or the official year, 1902-03, it was Rs. 2,739. It must be noted that this increase was not due to any real increase in the Budget, but simply to the transfer of certain teachers from the main Collegiate School to this branch.

In 1903-04 its number on the rolls was 309 and daily average attendance 203.

46 *The Rajput School*:—It is a special institution for the sons of the nobles in the State. Since the re-organisation of the Chiefs' College at Ajmere, it has been the intention of the Durbar to make it a sort of feeder to that institution, and five of its students have already joined the Mayo College at Ajmere whose names are given below :—

- (1). Kumar Phul Singh and (2) Kumar Tej Singh of Kama.
- ... (3). Kumar Govind Singh and (4) Kumar Sardar Singh of Kanota.
- ... (5). Kumar Narain Singh of Sankotla.

His Highness the Maharaja takes special interest in this institution, and has appointed a committee of the members of the Council to inspect it periodically. The curriculum of this institution will be shortly revised to make it conform more closely to the curriculum of the Mayo College. The number of teachers in it was six—viz., 4 English teachers, one Pandit and one Maulvi. Its expenditure was Rs. 3,019. Its number on the rolls was 18 and daily average attendance, 10. The average daily attendance has been gradually improving and in the last month i. e. March, 1904, it was 15.

47. *U. F. C. S. Mission School*.—The Mission High School at Jaipur of the United Free Church of Scotland had its beginning in 1872. The first boy from this institution passed the Entrance Examination in 1885. Its instructive staff consisted of 11 teachers during 1903-04, its number on the rolls on 31st December, 1903, was 100, and its daily average attendance during the year was reported to be 111.

The total cost of this institution was Rs. 4,640, met by the Mission of the United Free Church of Scotland. Two candidates from it passed the Entrance Examination of the Allahabad University held in 1903.

48. *Oriental Collegiate School*.—It is a Urdu Middle School and prepares candidates for the Vernacular Final Examination of Allahabad. To make it a feeder to the Oriental College, Persian is also taught in it, although the latter subject is not included in the curriculum of the Vernacular Final Examination. Its instructive staff consisted of 9 teachers, its number on the rolls was 274 and average daily attendance 175. In the Vernacular Final Examination held in December 1903, 7 out of 9 were successful. Its expenditure was Rs. 2,151.

49. *Sanskrit Collegiate School*.—It is a school attached to the Sanskrit College in which Hindi, Arithmetic and Elementary Geography are taught. Students are prepared for the Jaipur *Pravesika* Examination, after passing which they are admitted into the College Department, where they have to choose only one subject of Sanskrit learning for further study. The instructive staff consisted of 8 teachers, its number on the rolls was 220 and average daily attendance 160 only. The daily attendance was very miserable being only 45 per cent., and the Superintendent should see that it improves in future. In the *Pravesika* Examination of 1903, 3 candidates out of 5 passed. For the examination of 1904, 6 candidates have been registered. Its cost was Rs. 1,488.

50. *Digambar Jain Pathshala*.—Like the Sanskrit Collegiate School, it is also a Sanskrit-Hindi School, established and maintained by the Digambar Jain Community at Jaipur. It gets a grant-in-aid of Rs. 600 a year from the State. As reported by its Headmaster, it had during the year an income of Rs. 2,223 from subscription. Its total income, including the State grant, thus amounted to Rs. 2,823, and its expenditure was Rs. 2,038. There was thus a saving of Rs. 785. Its instructive staff consisted of 11 teachers, its number on the rolls was 215 pupils, of whom 188 boys were Jains and only 27 Hindus and its average daily attendance was 165. It teaches the *Pravesika* Standard and has also sometimes got a class for Upadhyay Examination. To encourage the Jains to study the books of their own religion, Jain text-books are prescribed as far as possible for this institution. In the *Pravesika* Examination of 1903, 2 candidates out of 3 were successful.

51. *Svetambar Jain Pathshala*.—It was established by the Oswal community of the Jains for the education of their boys after the model of the Digambar Jain Pathshala. It also gets an aid of Rs. 600 a year from the State. Its total income including the Raj grant was reported to have been Rs. 834 and its expenditure Rs. 656. It has a fund of Rs. 4,500 from whose interest a part of the expenditure is met. Its number on the rolls was 107 of whom only 36 were Jains; its average attendance was 99, which number must be taken with a certain discount. Its management was very unsatisfactory and there were constant changes in its teaching staff especially in its Headmastership. On enquiry into its affairs by myself and by the Inspector it was ascertained that its monthly expense was less than the Raj grant to it. On representation from this Department, the Council ordered that the State grant would be given on condition that there be a responsible managing committee of three persons, one of whom must be an educational officer of the State, and the two others nominated by the Oswal Community; that the community raise among themselves at least a monthly amount equal to that given by the Raj, that the account of the school be submitted to this Department and that all changes in the teaching staff be at once reported.

In the Public Examinations of 1903 only 1 out of 7 candidates passed the Lower Primary Examination, and there were no candidates in either the Upper Primary or the *Pravesika* examinations. In 1904, no candidate has appeared in any of these examinations.

52. *Khetri High School*.—This School is maintained by the Thikana of Khetri. It consists of three departments. (1) The English department with 12

teachers teaches up to the Entrance Examination of the Allahabad University. (2) The Sanskrit department with 3 teachers teaches up to Madhyama Pariksha; and (3) the Hindi Department with 4 teachers teaches up to the Vernacular Final Examination of Allahabad. There is a library with an annual grant of Rs. 100 for book purchase. The School seems to be improving under its present superintendent Pandit Ratan Lal Dube. The number on the rolls of the three departments was 163 and the average daily attendance 93. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,491.

53. *Sikar Madhava School*.—There were three departments in it. (1) The English Department teaches up to the Middle Standard. (2) In the Persian Department, Persian books, such as Gulistan, Bostan &c, are taught in the higher classes. (3) In the Sanskrit Department, Sanskrit books are taught without any classification, according to the wishes of the students. The instructive staff of the three departments consisted of only six teachers, viz.—the Headmaster, Pandit Nowrang Rai, two assistant English teachers one Maulvi and two Pandits. The number on the rolls of the three departments was 130, and the average daily attendance 99. The total expenditure of the School was Rs. 1,188, met by the Thikana of Sikar.

54. *Jobner D. A. V. School*.—It teaches up to the Entrance standard, and has six teachers. Its number on the rolls was 69 and the average daily attendance 55. Its total cost was Rs. 984, met by the Thikana of Jobner. The Thakur Sahib of Jobner takes an active interest in education; and in proportion to his income, he spends the largest amount of any of the Thikanas. The Circle Inspector reports that although the present school building is sufficient for its purpose, yet the Thakur Sahib is building a larger one with a boarding house attached to it on an open site at a little distance from the village.

55. *Chomu School*.—It has three teachers. Its number on the rolls was 82, and average daily attendance 59. Its cost was Rs. 575. I have been told that the Thakur Sahib of Chomu intends to improve the school and sanction Rs. 1,000 a year for it.

56. *Phalera Mission School*.—This school was started only four months ago. Its staff consisted of four teachers. It had 45 pupils on the rolls, and its daily average attendance was 40. The expenditure was Rs. 600, met by the Missionaries.

57. *State Vernacular Schools in the Districts*.—There were nine State Vernacular Secondary Schools in the districts, viz. at (1) Sambhar (2) Srimadhapur (3) Bhairat (4) Dausa (5) Gangapur (6) Hindaun (7) Malpura (8) Sawai Madhopur and (9) Jhunjhunu. Each of these schools has five teachers excepting those at Jhunjhunu, Gangapur and Dausa where there are only 4. The average monthly cost of each was about Rs. 50 per month. It was in 1896-97 that the first middle schools in the districts were started at Bairat, Gangapur, and Malpura by raising the Primary Schools of these places. In 1903-04 the number of such schools was 9. It is to be noted that the development of these schools had to be made without any increase in the expenditure as will be evident from a cursory view of the following Budget allotments on the district schools during the last ten years:—

1894-95 ...	...	Rs. 10,692.
1895-96 ...	...	" 10,686.
1896-97 ...	...	" 10,865.
1897-98 ...	...	" 10,602.
1898-99 ...	...	" 10,482.
1899-00 ...	...	" 10,416.
1900-01 ...	...	" 10,242.
1901-02 ...	...	" 10,479.
1902-03 ...	...	" 10,347.
1903-04 ...	...	" 10,533.

It should, however, be stated that the above cost on the district schools includes that on the Middle as well as on the Primary schools in the districts. It is needless to say that further development cannot be expected without substantial increase in the budget allotment on this head. A very small beginning in this direction has, however, been made this year by the sanction of the grants-in-aid of Rs- 350 a year, but the sum is insignificant and should be increased every year.

The Inspector of the Northern Circle reports against the Bairat and the Sambhar Schools. The Head Master of the Bairat School, who was warned last year, has been fined this time, and the Head Master of the Sambhar School has been warned.

The Inspector of the Eastern Circle speaks well of the Dausa School, except that Mahomed Amin, the Persian teacher, was very negligent and the cause of many troubles in it. The Hindaun School suffered from the absence of its Headmaster, Habib Baksh, on account of his illness; and Ramhetlal of that School was found negligent. It is the Gangapore School of which the Circle Inspector sends a very bad report. "The decrease in the number of pupils and the deplorable condition of the school is chiefly due to the negligence of the teachers who are dull, incompetent, and disobedient." The Headmaster of this school, Prabhu Dyal, has been transferred to a subordinate position in another school, and other arrangements have been made to place the Gangapur School on a better footing.

58. *School Buildings.*—In the Northern Circle the accommodation at Sri Madhopore School is quite insufficient for the present number of boys. The two Thikana Schools of Sikar and Khetri have each a large and suitable building. The Mission School at Phalera has no building, and is held in a thatched house.

In the Eastern Circle great inconvenience is felt at Hindaun for want of a proper building. The school is held in two small buildings at a distance of about more than a mile from each other. A plan and an estimate for a new building have been prepared by the State Engineering Department, and the sanction for its cost will be asked for at the time of the next budget.

All other secondary schools in the State have suitable buildings of their own.

59. *Vernacular Final Examination Results.*—In the Vernacular Final Examination of Allahabad held in December 1903, 7 out of 9 from the Oriental Collegiate School, 1 out of 2 from Dausa, 2 out of 2 from Malpura and 2 out of 4 from Sawai Madhopur Schools were successful. Sambhar, Bairat and Hindaun schools sent up candidates, who all failed; and Srimadhopur did not send up any at all. The Headmasters of these schools have been warned and the Inspector of Schools and the Circle Inspectors have been instructed to keep a more watchful eye over them. The examination results of the other schools have been noted above in the description of those schools.

CHAPTER V.
PRIMARY EDUCATION.

(For boys).

60. The following table compares the numerical strength of the Primary Schools for boys during the last two years:—

Districts.	1902-03.		1903-04.		Difference.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
(i) UNDER STATE MANAGEMENT.						
Jaipur	9	328	9	326	...	-2
Dausa	6	399	5	347	-1	-52
Hindaun	3	145	4	202	+1	+57
Sawai Madhopur	3	197	3	203	...	+6
Malpura	4	146	4	221	...	+75
Gangapur	3	69	3	62	...	-7
Torawati	7	557	7	538	...	-19
Shekhawati	2	165	1	71	-1	-94
Sambhar	5	188	5	180	...	-8
Kot Qasim	1	69	1	80	...	+11
Bandikui ... ..	...	...	1	56	+1	+56
Total	43	2,263	43	2,286	...	+23
(ii) UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.						
Jaipur	8	413	10	423	+2	+10
Hindaun	2	50	...	...	-2	-50
Sawai Madhopur	1	25	3	81	+2	+56
Malpura	2	73	2	51	...	-14
Sambhar	7	262	6	238	-1	+14
Shekhawati	6	411	21	1,214	-15	+803
Torawati ... ..	...	...	3	186	+3	+186
Total	26	1,224	45	2,201	+19	+977
Grand Total	69	3,487	88	4,487	+19	+1000

It will be seen from the above table that there were 88 (*i. e.* 43 State and 45 Private) Primary Schools in the State in 1903-04 against 69 (*i. e.* 43 State and 26 Private) schools of the previous year. Of the 45 schools under private management, 16 were maintained by the enterprising Seths of the Shekhawati District, 11 were Jain Pathshalas, 6 were Missionary Schools, 10 were either entirely or partly supported by the Thikanas and the remaining two were maintained by other bodies. Of the 43 State schools, 14 were Upper Primary and 29 Lower Primary. Three of them *viz.*, the Residency, Transport Corps and Ramniwas Garden schools were at the Capital and the rest in the districts. Of 29 Lower Primary schools, 12 were elementary schools whose teachers got Rs. 3 each as aid from the State.

Deputy Inspector Jankilal of the Eastern Circle reports that out of 6 Upper Primary Schools in his Circle at Baswa, Lalsot, Mahwa, Kot Kasim,

Sanganere and Todabhim, the first four were making good progress and would be recommended for being raised to the middle standard if they keep up the improvement for some years. The Sanganere and the Toda Bhim Schools have suffered under their present Headmasters Pandits Sonilal and Suraj Prasad respectively. Of the Lower Primary schools in his Circle those at Basai, Gudhakatla, and Rashidpur have been well spoken of.

Deputy Inspector Bisharat Ali of the Northern Circle gives an interesting account of the Private schools of which there were 29 in his circle. Of these, 6 were maintained by the Thikana of Khetri at a cost of about Rs. 890 at the villages of Kotputli, Ajitgarh, Bibai, Simla and Basai; three were Jain Pathshalas at Danta, Ramgarh, and Bhadva in the district of Sambhar. The schools at Malsisar and Nawalgarh were partly supported by the Seths and partly by the Thikanas of those places. There were 16 schools (7 Anglo-Vernacular and the rest Sanskrit Pathshalas or Vernacular Schools) maintained by the Seths of the Shekhawati districts.—*Seth Surajmal's School* at Chirawa had three teachers teaching English, Sanskrit and Hindi respectively. In the Sanskrit Department, Brahmans only were admitted and the expenses of boarding and lodging of nearly 20 boys were borne by the proprietor. In the Hindi Department only Mahajani Accounts are taught. The number on the rolls was 170 and the total expenditure was 684. *Seth Jorawar Mal Nathurain's School* at Bisau in which English, Persian, Sanskrit and Hindi together with Mahajani accounts are taught, had four teachers. Its number on the rolls was 145 and expenditure Rs. 956. *Seth Hardatta Rai's School* at Ramgarh had four teachers teaching English, Sanskrit and Hindi. Its number on the rolls was 71 and expenditure Rs. 900. *Buggar School*, in which English, Sanskrit and Hindi were taught, was supported by Seth Sheonarin and had 2 teachers. Its number on the rolls was 40 and expenditure Rs. 456. *Sagar School* at Fattelpore in which English and Hindi were taught was maintained by Seth Hukamchand Sagarmal at a cost of Rs. 360 a year.

There were also several of the Sanskrit Pathshalas in Shekhawati maintained by the Seths. *Seth Dullichand's School* at Chirawa had 30 boys on its rolls and cost Rs. 480 a year; and *Seth Multan Mal Hazarimal's School* at Bisau had 146 boys on the rolls and cost Rs. 360 a year. Besides these, there were five Sanskrit Pathshalas at Ramgarh, and one each at Fattelpore, Mandawa, Nawalgarh, and Dundlod, all maintained by the Seths of those places. The liberality and enterprise of the Shekhawati Seths in establishing so many schools are very commendable which may well be imitated by the rich jagirdars. There is every hope that under proper supervision some of the above institutions will gradually develop into efficient secondary schools.

Deputy Inspector Chhoti Lal has not separately dealt with Primary education in the Southern Circle. He reported against the unsatisfactory work of Pandit Ramdayal of Phagi and Pandit Badrinarayan of Malpura, but specially commended the work of Qazi Nazirmuhamad of Toda Rai Singh. Of the private schools in his circle, the Thikana School at Uniyara had two teachers, and 37 boys on the rolls with an average daily attendance of 25. Its cost was Rs. 300 only. The Thikana School at Siwar had 1 teacher on Rs. 5 per month, 36 boys on the rolls and 27 daily average attendance. There were also 5 Jain Pathshalas, at Rainwal, Madhorajpura, Malarna Dungar, Chorū and Sawai Madhopur.

61. *Primary Examination Results* :—The Primary Examinations of 1904 were conducted at seven centres. Out of 144 candidates in the Upper and 261 in the Lower Primary Examinations, 71 and 152 candidates passed respectively.

62. *State Expenditure on District Schools* :—In the chapter on secondary education I have already incidentally touched upon the State expenditure on the District Schools, which include 9 Vernacular Middle and 43 Primary Schools. It would be interesting to trace the gradual increase of the Budget allotment under this head during the last 20 years. In the Sambat 1940 or 1883-84 A. D.

the allotment on the District Schools was Rs. 852. In March 1887, increased expenditure on the District schools was sanctioned by the Council, and in the Budget of 1887-88, we find the total amount on the District schools to be Rs. 8,346. For the next four years there was no substantial increase in the Budget. An increase of about a thousand rupees was, however, made in 1892-93, and another thousand rupees in 1894-95, when the Budget allotment amounted to Rs. 10,692. Since then, during the last ten years in which the country was visited by recurring famines and draught, there has not been any increase under this head, although it was in these years that there was greater educational activity especially in improving the quality of teaching and raising the standard of the District schools. But, as the Government of India in their recent Resolution on the Indian Educational Policy observes, "the wider extension of education is chiefly matter of increased expenditure, any material improvement of its quality is largely dependent upon the same condition." The time has come when a generous provision in the Budget should soon be made for the extension of education in the districts. How insignificant the present allotment is, will be evident from the fact that the cost to State per unit of the population in the districts is even less than a pie.

The State expenditure on the district schools during the last two Sambats is compared below :—

Head of Expenditure.	Sambat 1958 or 1901-02 A. D.	Sambat 1959 or 1902-03 A. D.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Salary to teachers ...	7,513	7,740	
Scholarships ...	1,651	1,536	
Prizes ...	290	290	
Contingency ...	189	189	
Total ...	9,643	9,755	

CHAPTER VI.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

63. There were during the year under report 9 Girls' Schools (7 State and 2 Mission) with 695 pupils against 8 schools (7 state and 1 Jain) with 674 pupils of the previous year. The State Girls' Schools which are all located at the capital and its suburbs had 646 pupils on the rolls with a daily average attendance of 359, and its number of teachers was 17. The two Mission Girls' Schools, one in the Zenana Mission Compound at Jaipur and the other at Sambhar, had one teacher each and 49 pupils on the rolls with a daily average attendance of 36. The Jain Girls' School at Jaipur reported last year ceased to exist during the year for want of funds.

64. The numerical strength of the Girls' Schools for the last two years is compared below :—

Name of School under State management.			No. of pupils in 1902-03.	No. of Pupils in 1903-04.	Difference.
<i>Main Schools.</i>					
1. Normal School	...	...	9	7	-2
2. Central „	...	...	457	449	-8
3. Industrial „	...	...	8	11	+3
Total			474	467	-7
<i>Branch Schools.</i>					
4. Ghat Darwaza School	...	...	45	49	+4
5. Gangapol „	...	...	45	50	+5
6. Hathroi „	...	...	40	40	...
7. Amber „	...	...	40	40	...
Total			170	179	+9
<i>Under Private management.</i>					
8. Jaipur Mission Girls' School	...	...	...	30	+30
9. Sambhar Mission Girls' School	...	...	...	19	+19
Jain Girls' School	...	...	30	Abolished.	-30
Total			30	49	+19
Grand Total			674	695	+21

The first three schools called the main schools, are located in one building and might be considered as one school with Normal and Industrial classes attached to it.

65. The following table gives the details of the State expenditure on the Girls' Schools :—

Name of School.	Direct Ex- penditure.	Indirect Expenditure.			Grand total.	Annual cost of educat- ing each pupil.		
		Scholar- ships and prizes.	Miscella- neous.	Total.				
(i) UNDER STATE MANAGEMENT.								
(a) Main Schools.								
Normal and Industrial Schools...	Rs. 4,296	Rs. 800	Rs. 60	Rs. 860	Rs. 4,656	Rs. 258	as. 10	p. 8
Central School	763	330	800	1,130	1,892	4	3	5
Total	5,058	630	860	1,490	6,548	14	0	4
(b) Branch Schools.								
Ghat Darwaza School	108	12	12	24	132	2	11	1
Gangapol	96	12	12	24	120	2	6	5
Hathroi Kothi	60	12	...	12	72	1	12	9
Amber	84	18	12	30	114	2	9	7
Total	348	54	36	90	438	2	7	1
Grand Total	5,406	684	896	1,580	6,986	10	13	0

CHAPTER VII.

SPECIAL EDUCATION.

66. Under the head of Special Education the following four schools have been returned this year :—The Jaipur School of Arts, the Painting School owned by Messrs. Gobindram Udayram, Photographers, and the two carpet-weaving schools—attached to the carpet factories of Seths Dhanrupmal and Maharchand

67. *School of Arts.*—This school for technical education was founded in 1866 by His Highness the late Maharaja Ram Singh for the purpose of fostering and improving the indigenous arts and industries of the State and of introducing useful foreign arts. The arts now taught in the school are drawing, painting, sculpture, carpentry, wood-carving, gold-smithy, electroplating, braziers, pottery, fitter's work, engraving, koftgari and enamelling. To enable admitted boys to profit by the instruction given in these arts, there is also a class for teaching boys the elements of Hindi, Urdu and Arithmetic.

The number of pupils on the rolls of the school at the end of the year was 100. The annual expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 10,947, including stipends and scholarships to students and charges for working materials. The Jaipur School of Arts sent several exhibits to the Delhi Durbar Exhibition in January 1903. Among these was a large handsome shield in brass, silver plated and worked in relief with designs of Hindu mythological figures and set in a well-carved panel. This was much commended and sold for Rs. 1,500. A gold medal was awarded for this and a vase. Two silver medals were also awarded, viz., one for pottery and one for *Tynesshaw* work.

About two years ago, the District Board of Bhagalpur sent two students to this school to be trained in Brazier's work. They have both made considerable progress and will return to Bhagalpore after completing the course.

The advanced students of the Drawing class were mostly engaged during the year in preparing designs for an Illustrated Catalogue of the School for which the Durbar has sanctioned Rs. 700.

68. *The Painting School* with 33 pupils was attached to the firm of Messrs. Gobindram and Udairam. It is a matter of satisfaction to learn that two of its pupils have of late been able to secure respectable posts as draftsmen in Government Offices.

69. *Carpet Weaving Schools.*—These two Industrial schools were attached to the carpet-weaving factories of Seth Dhanrupmal and Seth Mahar Chand. The pupils in these schools regularly learn to weave carpets from the drawings which are read over to them. The pupils all get small stipends during their apprenticeship. The work turned out by these factories generally finds a ready market in Europe and America.

70. *Rajput School.*—This school has been classed as a Secondary School, but as it is intended especially for the education of the nobles of the State, it would not be improper to make a mention of it here as a special school. The total expenditure of the school during the year was Rs. 3,018. The number of pupils on the rolls of the school at the end of the year was 18, with an average daily attendance of 12.

CHAPTER VIII.

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS OR INDIGENOUS SCHOOLS.

71. The subjoined statement compares the statistics of the Indigenous schools of the last two years :—

Districts.	1902-03.		1903-04.		Difference.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
<i>Advanced.</i> —Jaipur City ...	9	217	17	385	8	168
Jaipur District ...	...	...	4	53	4	53
Shekhawati ...	6	75	10	407	4	332
Sambhar ...	5	122	5	182	...	60
S. Madhopur ...	3	55	4	79	1	24
Torawati ...	2	33	4	88	2	55
Dausa ...	...	...	5	60	5	60
Hindaun ...	...	...	4	64	4	64
Malpura ...	...	...	1	15	1	15
Total ...	25	502	54	1,333	29	831
<i>Elementary.</i> —Jaipur City ...	86	1,771	93	2,087	7	316
Jaipur District ...	53	1,071	73	1,448	20	377
Shekawati ...	37	1,111	83	2,751	46	1,640
Torawati ...	35	710	41	971	6	261
S. Madhopur ...	32	542	29	436	—3	—106
Dausa ...	31	541	39	664	8	123
Malpura ...	26	495	25	451	—1	—44
Hindaun ...	26	481	28	447	2	—34
Sambhar ...	25	650	43	961	18	311
Gangapur ...	9	168	19	330	10	162
Kot Qasim ...	...	...	3	24	3	24
Bandikui ...	...	...	5	50	5	50
Total ...	360	7,540	481	10,620	121	3,080
Grand Total ...	385	8,042	535	11,953	150	3,911

The Private Institutions or the Indigenous Schools include Hindi Chatsalas, and Persian Maktabas, which do not conform to the departmental system or submit to any public test. Of the total number of 535 of these schools during the year under review, 404 were Hindi Chatsala and only 121 were Maktabas. The improvement of the Indigenous Schools received in careful attention during the year. The rise in the number of Advanced Indigenous Schools is encouraging, as many of them would in future turn out to be good primary schools.

The largest numbers of the Indigenous Schools were the Hindi Chatsalas. Their one common defect is that they use no printed books. The Joshis begin with Multiplication Table and Arithmetic and their only aim is to make their students good calculators and adepts in Bazar accounts. It has been my endeavour to gradually introduce the use of printed books into these schools, and to do this Hindi Readers are distributed gratis as prizes to

the students of such schools at the time of inspection. Much improvement is expected of these schools if they receive sympathetic treatment and encouragement. Some of the advanced chatsalas have already adopted the departmental standard, and these will in the next year be absorbed in the Departmental System by grants-in-aid being given them. One of them, Joshi Madholal's Chatsala at Naraina, sent up 5 candidates for the Lower Primary Examination of this year of which 3 were successful.

Attempts are also being made to make some of the Advanced Maktabas as feeders to the Oriental College by inducing them to adopt a part of the Curriculum in Persian or Arabic of the Punjab University. As matters now stand the Maktabas cannot be made Primary Schools, as Arithmetic is not as a rule taught in any of them, and the Maulvis generally speaking are quite ignorant of the subject. Another defect of the maktab-teaching is that no attention is paid to the proper teaching of Grammar and Composition, without which real proficiency in language is not possible. The Inspectors have been instructed to try to remedy these defects by gentle advice at the time of inspection.

DIRECTOR'S OFFICE,
JAIPUR,
The 4th April, 1904.

} ^N
SAJIBAN GANGULI, M. A., F. R. S. E.,
} *Director of Public Instruction, Jaipur State.*

APPENDIX.

Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in Jaipur, at the end of the Official year 1903-04.

35.

No. of towns & villages.	Total area in square miles.	Population.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.						Percentage of—			
			UNDER STATE MANAGEMENT.			UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.						
			English Education.	Oriental and Vernacular Education.	Technical Education.	English Education.	Oriental and Vernacular Education.	Technical Education.				
7,572	14,526	Males... 14,05,458 Females 12,53,208	{ Institution. For males. " females. Total ...	4	56	1	6	47	3	535	652	Institutions to number of towns and villages— 8.6 12 8.7
		...		7	...	...	2	...	...	9
		4		63	1	6	49	3	535	661		
		Total... 26,58,666	{ Schools. Males ... Females ... Total ...	932	4,066	100	589	2,523	220	11,953	20,383	Male pupils to male population of school-going age* 9.6 Female pupils to female population of school-going age* 37 Total pupils to the total population of school-going age* 5.3
		...		646	...	...	49	...	...	695
		932		4,712	100	589	2,572	220	11,953	21,078		

*The school-age population is taken at 15 per cent of the total population.

*The school-going population is taken at 16 per cent of the total population.

TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.										TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.					
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, (GENERAL).		SCHOOL EDUCATION, (SPECIAL).		Total.		Inspection.		Scholarship and Prizes.	Furniture and apparatus.	Office.	Pensioners.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
English.	Oriental.	English.	Oriental and Vernacular.	Rajput School.	School of Arts.										
12,420	6,960	8,101	11,355	3,019	10,410	52,265		2,776	14,807	719	3,162	2,580	1,804	25,948	78,113
...	...	...	5,796	...	...	5,796		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,796
12,420	6,960	8,101	17,151	3,019	10,410	58,061		2,776	14,807	719	3,162	2,580	1,804	25,948	83,909
165-9-7	51-3-9	96-10	3-14-11	143-12-9	116-15-3	18-17-6									
Average annual cost of educating each pupil (found by dividing the direct expenditure by the average roll number of pupils).															

APPENDIX III

Return of Colleges and Schools in Jaipur and of Scholars attending them for the official year 1903-04.

Class of Institutions.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.										REMARK.				
	UNDER STATE MANAGEMENT.				UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.										
					Aided.			Unaided.							
	No. of Institution.	No. of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.	Average No. on the rolls at the end of the year.	Average daily attendance.	No. of Institutions.	No. of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.	Average No. of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.	Average daily attendance.	No. of Institutions.	No. of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.		Average No. on the rolls at the end of the year.	Average daily attendance.		
Colleges English ...	1	73	75	62	1	73	Grand Total of scholars on the rolls at the end of the year.
" Oriental ...	2	139	136	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	139
Secol. Schools Anglo-Vernacular	3	859	859	625	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1,448
" Vernacular "	11	1,641	1,535	1,128	2	307	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	1,953
Primary Schools for Boys ...	43	2,286	2,098	1,731	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	4,487
" " Girls ...	7	646	625	363	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	695
Technical Schools	1	100	89	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	320
Indigenous Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	536	11,953
Total ...	68	5,744	5,417	4,080	2	307	322	3,750	2,628	2,462	536	8,467	535	11,953	

[illegible]

APPENDIX V.

List of Graduates and Oriental Title-holders.

GRADUATES OF THE MAHARAJA'S COLLEGE.

M. A.

1898. 1900. 1904.
 1. Surajnarayan Sarma. 2. Rajendranath Sarma. 3. Damodarprasad Saksena.

B. A.

1891. 1898.
 1. Sanjiban Ganguli. 34. Lakshminarayan.
 2. Harinarian. 35. Bholanath.
 3. Kanai Lal De. 36. Ayodhyaprasad.
 37. Rupnarayan Mathur.
1892. 1899.
 4. Daijnath Misra. 38. Manoharram H. Mehta.
 5. Madho Singha. 39. Rajendranath.
 6. Randhir Singha. 40. Shyamsunder Lal.
 7. Bisvesvarnath Misra. 41. Lakshminarayan.
1893. 1900.
 8. Dindayal. 42. Surajnarayan Mathur.
 9. Jagannath. 43. Tajmohammed Khan.
 10. Makhnath Bhargava.
 11. T. B. Ramacharya.
 12. Nandkishor.
 13. Gopalchandra Mukherji.
 14. Pannalal.
1894. 1901.
 15. Idris Ahmed. 44. Ganeshnarayan Srimali
 16. Kanahya Lal. 45. Bisvesvarnath Tankhwah.
 17. Phaolal. 46. Mitthulal Khanna.
 18. Radhamohan Mathur.
 19. Shyamsunder Lal.
 20. S. C. Mukhopadhyay.
1895. 1902.
 21. Ramchandra Mukerji. 47. Arjunlal Sethi.
 22. Badrinarayan Sarma. 48. Chandnarayan Mathur.
 23. Bhagwan Dass H. Parekh. 49. Damodarprasad Saksena.
 24. Mulchand Kala. 50. Ganesh Gopal Dikshit.
 25. Din Dayal. 51. Surajbhushan Lal.
1896. 1903.
 26. Jotindranath Mullick. 52. Chandradhar Sarma.
 27. Pyarelal Kaslival. 53. Sivanarain Saksena.
 54. Rashick Vihari.
 55. Gopinath Agrawal.
1897. 1904.
 28. Surajnarayan Sarma. 56. Vashkar Vishnu Phadke.
 29. Gangaballabh. 57. Madhoprasad.
 30. Muhammad Farhat Khan. 58. Krishnachandra.
 31. Hardhyan Singha. 59. Mangal Chand Mehta.
 32. Md. Zainul Eba. 60. Sashibhushan Lal.
 33. Rampratap Agrawal. 61. Harinarain Maheshwari.

List of Graduates and Oriental Title-holders.—Continued.

PERSIAN-ARABIC TITLE-HOLDERS OF THE ORIENTAL COLLEGE.

MAULVI FAZIL —(*Honours in Arabic*)

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1900.
1. Muhammad Abdur Rahman. | 1902.
3. Gaindilal. |
| 1901.
2. Mumtaz Husain. | 1903.
4. Md. Hamidullah Khan. |

MUNSHI FAZIL.—(*Honours in Persian*).

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1883.
1. Zahur Muhammad. | 1896.
37. Prabhudayal. |
| 1888.
2. Hamid Bakhsh.
3. Shakir Husain.
4. Wazir Muhammad.
5. Hafiz Ghulam Husain.
6. Muhammad Amin. | 38. Ganeshlal.
39. Umed Ali. |
| 1889.
7. Sheo Bakhsh.
8. Ganesh Lal.
9. Sharif Ullah.
10. Abdur Rahman Khan. | 1897.
40. Muhammad Abdurrahman.
41. Muhammad Ali. |
| 1890.
11. Mohanlal.
12. Qudratullah.
13. Kalyan Bakhsh. | 1898.
42. Md. Abdul Hamid.
43. Karim Bakhsh. |
| 1891.
14. Siyam Lal.
15. Gangabakhsh.
16. Qamruddin.
17. Akbarali Khan.
18. Darbarilal. | 1899.
44. Md. Habibburrahman.
45. Srilal.
46. Mumtaz Husain.
47. Umaid Ali.
48. Hiralal.
49. Radhakrishnan. |
| 1892.
19. Nur Bakhsh.
20. Kanhiyalal. | 1900.
50. Abdul Ghani.
51. Muhammad Hussain.
52. Ahmad Husain.
53. Bunyad Ali.
54. Shaikh Abid Ali. |
| 1893.
21. Hiralal.
22. Bansantlal
23. Ahmad Hussain II. | 1901.
55. Hamidullah Khan.
56. Ram Kishore.
57. Zahid Buksh.
58. Md. Bashir Husain.
59. Syed Sultan Raza. |
| 1894.
24. Muhammad Husain.
25. Syad Murtaza.
26. Radhavallabh.
27. Ali Husain.
28. Ram Pratap Bhargava.
29. Gopinath. | 1902.
60. Gaindi Lal.
61. Narain Prashad.
62. Surajnarain.
63. Surajbakhsh.
64. Ibrahim Khan. |
| 1895.
30. Dijayalal.
31. Muhammad Usman.
32. Muhammad Baqa.
33. Oulad Ali.
34. Ladhu Ram.
35. Sadiq Ali.
36. Brijmohan. | 1903.
65. Etmad Husain.
66. Laltaparshad.
67. Talib Muhammad.
68. Chatar Bhuj.
69. Syed Qadir Ali. |
| | 1904.
70. Sheoprasad Mathur.
71. Sayad Mehdi Hussain Rizwi.
72. Madahlal Sarma. |

List of Graduates and Oriental Title-holders.—Concluded.

DIPLOMA AND TITLE-HOLDERS OF THE SANSKRIT COLLEGE.

ACHARYA:—(*Honours in Sanskrit*).

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1896. | 1902. |
| 1. Lakshminarayan Sadhu (Ayurveda). | 4. Durgaprasad Sarma (Ayurveda). |
| 1898. | 1904. |
| 2. Vishnudatta Bramchari (Ayurveda). | 5. Girdharlal (Vyakaran). |
| 1899. | 6. Chandra Datta (Vyakaran). |
| 3. Madhoprasad, (Ayurveda). | 7. Surajnarain (Vyakaran). |

SASTRI.—(*High Proficiency in Sanskrit*).

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1890. | 1898. |
| 1. Ramchandra. | 25. Bhairava Sarma. |
| 1894. | 1900. |
| 2. Bachuram Gaur. | 26. Bhaunrilal Sarma. |
| 3. Lakshminarayan. | 27. Jawahirlal Saravik. |
| 4. Lakshminarayan Sadhu. | 28. Kedarnath Sarma. |
| 5. Ram Niwas Nagar. | 29. Lakshminarayan Sarma. |
| 6. Bivaraaj Bishagvar. | 30. Nanulal Saravik. |
| 1895. | 31. Ram Sahai Sarma. |
| 7. Badrinath Sarma. | 32. Surajnarayan Sarma. |
| 8. Balmukand Sarma. | 1901. |
| 9. Bhavadatta Dhadhich. | 33. Ambalal. |
| 10. Gangadhar. | 34. Beharilal. |
| 11. Hardatta Ojha. | 1902. |
| 12. Sarupnarayan Sarma. | 35. Chandradutt Sarma. |
| 1896. | 36. Girdharilal Sarma. |
| 13. Badrinarayan | 37. Surajnarayan Sarma. |
| 14. Madhoprasad Vyas. | 1903. |
| 1897. | 38. Madhava Sarma. |
| 15. Gopinath Sarma. | 39. Durgadatta Sarma. |
| 16. Harbans Ojha. | 40. Madanlal Sarma. |
| 17. Ram Kumar Gaur. | 41. Madanlal Dhadhich. |
| 18. Rupnarayan Dhadhich. | 42. Girijaprasad. |
| 1898. | 43. Suryanarain. |
| 19. Durgaprasad Sarma. | 1904. |
| 20. Govind Ram Sarma. | 44. Kanahyalal. |
| 21. Lakshminath Dhadhich. | 45. Kishorilal. |
| 22. Madhava Purohit. | |
| 23. Maganlal Sarma. | |
| 24. Ram Kumar Sarma. | |

* APPENDIX VI.

LIST OF TEXT BOOKS.

PREScribed FOR THE JAIPUR SANSKRIT TITLE EXAMINATIONS.

IN ACHARYA EXAMINATION.

In Vyakaran (Grammar and Philolgy).

- First day.* Angadhikara Mahabhashya ; Paspasahnika Vivarana.
Second day. Paramalaghu Manjusha ; Laghu Sabdendusekhara up to the Prakriyabhaga.
Third day. Siddhantamuktavali ; Vedantasara ; Langakshibhaskara ; Sankhya-chandrika ; Mitakshara, Vyavaradhyaya up to Dayabhaga.
Fourth day. Sisupalavadha, Cantos I-IX ; Kadambari, Purvabhaga ; Sahitya Darpana ; the portion of the Vedas prescribed for the Sastri Examination of the Punjab University.

In Nyaya Philosophy.

- First day.* Kusumanjali with the Commentary by Haridasa, Pramanyavada.
Second day. Sattvachintamani-Sabda Khanda.
Third day. Same as in the Acharya Examination in Vyakaran except Mukta-vali.
Fourth day. Same as in Vyakaran Acharya Examination.

In Vedanta Philosophy.

- First day.* Brahma Sutra, with Sankara Bhashya Vedanta Paribhash.
Second day. Chhandogya Upanishad ; with Sankara Bhashya ; Bhagavadgita, with Sankara Bhasya.
Third day. The same as in Vyakaran Acharya Examination.
Fourth day. Advaitasiddhi up to Hetunirupana ; Veda as in Vyakaran Acharya.

In Sahitya (Literature).

- First day.* Kavya Prakasa ; Vasavadatta.
Second day. Dhvanyaloka ; Anargharaghava.
Third day. The same as in Vyakaran Acharya Examination.
Fourth day. Composition.

In Jautish (Astronomy and Mathematics).

- First day.* Siddhanta Tattvaviveka.
Second day. Geometry and Trigonometry from Golaprokasa. The remaining portion of Brihajjataka.
Third day. Yantraraja ; Jaiminiya Sutra.
Fourth day. Sisupalavadh, Cantos I-IX ; Kadambari, Purvabhaga.

In Ayurveda (Medical Science).

- First day.* The remaining portion of Charoka Sanhita, not prescribed for the Sastri Examination.
Second day. The remaining portion of Susruta Sanhita.
Third day. Rasendra Chintamani.
Fourth day. Same as in Jautish Acharya Examination.

IN SASTRI EXAMINATION.

In Vyakarana (Grammar and Philology).

- First day.* Sabdendusekhara, up to Avyayibhava.
Second day. Navahnika Mahabhashya with Kaiyata.
Third day. Bhushanasara.

In Nyaya Philosophy.

- First day.* Savyabhichara and Satpratipaksha Gadadhari.
Second day. Sadharana Gadadhari ; Avayava Gadadhari.
Third day. Vyutpattivada up to Dvitiya, Saktivada.

In Sahitya (Literature).

- First day.* Kiratarjuniya ; Sisupalabadha ; Mudra-Rakshasa ; Uttara Ram-charita (Jain candidates may take the whole of Neminirvana instead of Uttara Ramcharita).
Second day. The first half of Naishadha and Kadambari (Jain candidates may take Yasastilakachampu instead of Kadambari).
Third day. Kavalayananda ; Sahitya Darpana ; Rasogangadhara. (Jain candidates may take Kavyapradipa instead of Rasogangadhara).

Jyautisha (Astronomy and Mathematics).

- First day.* Sidhanta Siromani ; Kshetromiti.
Second day. Trikonamiti ; Suryasiddhanta.
Third day. Kesavi ; Brihat Sanhita, Chapters 1-5, 8, 13, 15, 29, 39, 46, 51, 53, 54, 58, 97, and 104.

In Ayurveda (Medical Science).

- First day.* Kalpasthana Chikitsasthana from Charaka Sanhita.
Second day. Susruta Sanhita ; Sarirasthana Rasendrasara Sangaraha.
Third day. Vagbhata Sanhita.

IN UPADHYAYA EXAMINATION.

In Vyakarana (Grammar and Philology).

- First day.* Siddhanta Kaumudi.
Second day. Manorama and Sabdaratna up to Avyayibhava.
Third day. Paribhashendu Sekhara.

In Nyaya Philosophy.

- First day.* Sidhantamuktavali ; Dinakari up to Pratyaksha Khanda ; Vyapti-panchaka and Sinhavayagbro Lakshana from Mathuri (for Jain Candidates Nyayadipika instead of Divakari).
Second day. Vyodhikarana, Siddhanta Lakshana ; Avachchhedakatyanirukti from Jagodisi. (For Jain candidates Devagamastotra with meanings instead of Avachchhedakatvanirukti).
Third day. Pakshata Jagadisi ; Samanyavirukti Gadadhari. (For Jain candidates Atmapariksha ; Parikshamukha with the Commentary Pra-meyaratnamala).

In Sahitya (Literature).

- First day.* Raghuvarsa, Cantos X-XV, Kumarasambhava, Cantos I-VII ; Meghaduta. For Jain Candidates :—
Tattvarthasutra with explanation ; Dharmasarmabhyudaya, Cantos I-VI ; Adipurana Cantos I-III.
- Second day.* Dasakumarcharita ; Sakuntala ; Prakrita Vyakarana.
- Third day.* Vrittaratnakara ; Kavyalonkara Sutras ; Chandraloka.

In Jautisha (Astronomy and Mathematics).

- First day.* Lilavati, Bijganita.
- Second day.* Geometry, First four books ; Grahalaghava.
- Third day.* Muhurtachintamani ; Brihajjata, first 8 chapters ; Nilakanthi, First Tantra.

In Ayurveda (Medical Science).

- First day.* Madhavidana ; Rasamanjari.
- Second day.* Bhavaprakosa up to Dravyaguna.
- Third day.* Chakradattachikitsasarasangraha, Paribhasa by Gadadhar Kaviraja.

IN DARSAN UPADHYAYA EXAMINATION.

(Upadhyaya Examination in Philosophy).

- First day.* Yogasankhya Sutras with Vrittis.
- Second day.* Vaisheshik and Goutama Sutras with their Vrittis.
- Third day.* Mimamsa Sutra, first three chapters ; Sariraka Sutra with Commentary, Chapter I.

IN PRAVESIKA (ENTRANCE) EXAMINATION.

- First day.* Laghukaumudi or Sarasvata and Chandrika.
- Second day.* Pravesika Patha.
For Jain Candidates Chandraprabacharita, Cantos III-VII.
- Third day.* Arithmetic and Geography.
- Fourth day.* Tarkasangraha with Padakritya ; Translation from Hindi to Sanskrit, and vice-versa.

IN VEDIC EXAMINATION.

- First day.* Madhyandini Sabhita, First half.
- Second day.* Ashtadhyayi and Siksha by Panini.
- Third day.* Paraskara Grihyasutra ; Pingala Sutra.

APPENDIX VII.
REGISTER OF SCHOOLS.

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APPENDIX VII.
REGISTER OF SCHOOLS.

Art Colleges.

Serial No.	Locality.	Name of Institution.	No. of Teachers.	No. of scholars on the rolls.	Average daily attendance.	Remarks.
1	Jaipur City.	<i>English.</i> Maharaja's College ...	9	73	62	
2	" "	<i>Oriental.</i> Oriental College. ...	4	31	25	
3	" "	Sanskrit College ...	12	108	63	
		Total ...	25	212	150	

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Serial No.	Locality.	Name of Institution.	No. of Teachers.	No. of scholars on the rolls.	Average daily attendance.	Remarks.
ANGLO-VERNACULAR.						
<i>State.</i>						
1	Jaipur City ...	Maharaja's Coll. School.	18	532	412	
2	Do. ...	Chandpol School ...	10	309	203	
3	Do ...	Rajput School ...	7	18	10	
<i>Private.</i>						
4	Jaipur City ...	U. F. C. S. School ...	11	100	111	
5	Jobner ...	Thikana School ...	6	69	55	
6	Khetri ...	" " ...	18	163	88	
7	Sikar ...	" " ...	6	130	99	
8	Chomu ...	" " ...	3	82	51	
9	Phulera ...	Mission Middle School...	4	45	40	
VERNACULAR.						
<i>State.</i>						
10	Jaipur City ...	Oriental Coll. School ...	9	274	175	
11	Do. ...	Sanskrit " " ...	12	220	100	
12	Sambhar ...	Middle School ...	5	126	109	
13	Dausa ...	" " ...	4	148	107	
14	Gangapur ...	" " ...	4	82	65	
15	S. Madhopur...	" " ...	5	128	94	
16	Hindaun ...	" " ...	5	103	85	
17	Malpura ...	" " ...	5	120	84	
18	Bairat ...	" " ...	5	156	113	
19	Srimadhopur...	" " ...	5	156	113	
20	Jhunjhunu ...	" " ...	4	128	82	
<i>Aided.</i>						
21	Jaipur City ...	Digambar Jain Patshala.	11	215	165	
22	Do. ...	Swetambar " " ...	8	107	99	
Total, ...			165	3,411	2,562	

PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.

Serial No.	Name of School.	No. of Teachers.	No. of Pupils.	No. present.	Remarks
<i>Jaipur City.</i>					
<i>State.</i>					
1	Residency School ...	3	64	33	
2	Transport Corps School ...	1	16	13	
3	Ramnewas Garden „ ...	1	21	21	
<i>Private.</i>					
4	Mundir Tholyan Jain School ...	6	137	102	
5	Gopalji ka Rusta Mission School ...	2	34	26	
6	Topkhana Mission School ...	2	27	22	
7	Akron ka Rusta „ „ ...	2	25	23	
8	Chipan ka Mohola „ „ ...	2	48	32	
9	Pitlyon ka Rusta „ „ ...	2	42	33	
<i>Jaipur Nizamat.</i>					
<i>State.</i>					
10	Sanganear U. P. School ...	2	50	32	
11	Amber L. P. „ ...	1	31	19	
12	Chaksu „ „ ...	1	32	11	
13	Basi „ „ ...	1	51	30	
14	Madhorajpura „ „ ...	1	32	30	
15	Jamwa Ramgarh „ „ ...	1	29	32	
<i>Private.</i>					
16	Madhorajpura Jain Pathsala ...	1	86	30	
17	Rainwal „ „ ...	1	32	27	
18	Chomu „ „ ...	1	32	32	
19	Kishungarh „ „ ...	1	10	3	
<i>Shekhawati Nizamat.</i>					
<i>State.</i>					
20	Udaipur L. P. School... ...	1	71	38	
<i>Private.</i>					
21	Bisau Zorawar Mal School ...	4	145	129	
22	„ Multanmal „ ...	2	146	137	
23	Mulsisar Thikana „ „ ...	2	41	35	
24	Ajitgarh „ „ (Khetri) ...	1	41	23	
25	Bassi „ „ „ ...	1	51	42	
26	Simla „ „ „ ...	1	40	25	
27	Ramgarh Hardattarai School ...	4	171	120	
28	„ Jesraj Kedarnath „ ...	1	20	16	

Primary Schools for boys.—(Continued).

Serial No.	Name of School.	No. of Teachers.	No. of Pupils.	No. present.	Remarks.
29	Ramgarh Harsukh Rai School ...	1	30	25	
30	" S. Hardatta Rai " ...	1	15	11	
31	" S. Hanumanbaksh " ...	1	25	20	
32	" S. Radha kishen Keshabdeo	1	15	11	
33	Futtehpur S. Hukam Chand ...	1	62	36	
34	" Madhopertab School ...	1	52	48	
35	" S. Gulraj Jagannath ...	1	25	20	
36	Bagar S. Sheonarain Naganram	2	40	34	
37	Chirawa S. Suraj Mal School ...	3	170	134	
38	" S. Duli Chand " ...	1	30	25	
39	Nawalgarh Thikana School ...	1	35	25	
40	" S. Ram Chandra ...	1	30	25	
41	Mandawah S. Kedarbaksh ...	1	30	25	
<i>Torawati Nizamat.</i>					
<i>State.</i>					
42	Ajitgarh U. P. School ...	3	112	99	
43	Pragpura " ...	2	108	92	
44	S. Ramgarh " ...	3	69	58	
45	" L. P. School ...	2	63	65	
46	Paota " ...	1	66	68	
47	Thoi " ...	1	77	74	
48	Nimka Thana " ...	1	40	28	
<i>Private.</i>					
49	Kot Putli Khetri Thikana School...	4	123	90	
50	Gonoira " ...	1	30	14	
51	Bibayi " ...	1	33	20	
<i>Sambhar Nizamat.</i>					
<i>State.</i>					
52	Naraina L. P. School ...	1	44	38	
53	Danta Ramgarh " ...	1	28	27	
54	Govindgarh " ...	1	39	32	
55	Mauzamabad " ...	1	28	24	
56	Phagi U. P. School ...	2	41	26	
<i>Private.</i>					
57	Choru Jain Pathshala ...	1	37	36	
58	Sambhar Mission School ...	4	106	83	
59	" Jodhpore State School	1	30	18	
60	Danta Ramgarh Jain Pathshala ...	1	25	16	
61	Danta " ...	1	20	15	
62	Bhadwa " ...	1	20	17	

Primary Schools for boys.—(Continued).

Serial No.	Name of School.	No. of Teachers.	No. of Pupils.	No. present.	Remarks.
<i>Malpura Nizamat.</i>					
<i>State.</i>					
63	Lamba Kalan L. P. School ...	1	47	33	
64	Toda Rai Sing U. P. School ...	3	92	58	
65	Panwar L. P. School ...	1	18	9	
66	Newai " ...	1	64	48	
<i>Private.</i>					
67	Unyara kalan Thikana School ...	2	37	25	
68	Diggi Kaliyanji's School ...	1	22	20	
<i>Dausa Nizamat.</i>					
<i>State.</i>					
69	Lalsot U. P. School ...	3	100	83	
70	Baswa " ...	2	88	65	
71	Gudhakatla L. P. School ...	2	72	60	
72	Sikroy " ...	1	55	39	
73	Mandawari " ...	1	32	27	
<i>Sawai Madhopur Nizamat.</i>					
<i>State.</i>					
74	Malarna Dungar U. P. School ...	2	74	48	
75	Bonli " ...	2	74	48	
76	Bhagwatgarh L. P. School ...	1	55	42	
<i>Private.</i>					
77	Sawai Madhopur Jain Pathshala ...	1	20	14	
78	Malarna Dungar " ...	1	25	18	
79	Siwar Thikana School ...	1	36	27	
<i>Hindawn Nizamat.</i>					
<i>State.</i>					
80	Mahawa U. P. School ...	3	87	62	
81	Todabhim " ...	2	70	41	
82	Rasidpur L. P. School ...	2	45	38	
83	Kot Banawar " ...	1	...	...

Serial No.	Name of School.	No. of Teachers.	No. of Pupils.	No. present.	Remarks.
	<i>Gungapur Nizamat.</i>				
	<i>State.</i>				
84	Udai kalan L. P. School ...	1	10	6	
85	Bamanwas " ...	1	24	23	
86	Liwali " ...	1	28	22	
	<i>Kot Kasim Nizamat.</i>				
	<i>State.</i>				
87	Kot Kasim U. P. School ...	2	80	61	
	<i>Bandikui Nizamat.</i>				
	<i>State.</i>				
88	Bandikui L. P. School ...	1	56	38	
	Total, ...	139	4,487	3,398	

GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

Serial No.	Locality.	Name of School	No. of Teacher.	No. of Pupils.	No. present.	Remarks.
		<i>State.</i>				
1	Jaipur City ...	Normal School	1	7	4	
2	" ...	Central "	8	449	239	
3	" ...	Industrial "	2	11	6	
4	" ...	Ghat Gate "	2	49	30	
5	" ...	Gangapole "	2	50	28	
6	" ...	Hatroi "	1	40	29	
7	" ...	Amber "	1	40	23	
		<i>Private.</i>				
8	Jaipur City ...	Mission "	1	30	19	
9	Sambhar ...	Girls "	1	19	17	
		Total, ...	19	695	395	

TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

Name of Chaukries.	Name of School.	No. of Teachers.	No. of Pupils.	No. present.	Remarks.
	<i>State.</i>				
1. Modikhana.	Raj School of Arts ...	14	100	87	
	<i>Private.</i>				
1. Bishesurji.	Mahar Chand's Carpet Manufactory ...	3	70	70	
2. Topkhana.	Govindram Odairam Painting School ...	1	33	28	
3. Ghat Gate.	Dhanrupmal Carpet Manufactory ...	3	117	117	
	Total, ...	21	320	302	

ADVANCED INDIGENOUS SCHOOLS.

Serial No.	Locality.	Name of Teacher.	No. of Teachers.	No. of Pupils.	No. present.	Remarks.
<i>Jaipur City.</i>						
1	Gangapol Chaukri	Dilshad Ali.	1	11	11	
2	"	Srinarain.	1	30	25	
3	Ghat darwaza	Rahmat Ali.	1	27	14	
4	"	Ahmad Husain.	1	22	22	
5	"	Hamidulla Khan.	1	26	20	
6	"	Md. Nizamuddin.	1	25	21	
7	"	Anandilal.	1	30	20	
8	"	Hanuman Das.	1	40	21	
9	Topkhana Des	K. Waziruddin.	1	24	24	
10	Bishweshwarji	Kanahyalal Lalchand.	2	20	12	
11	"	Krishen Ram	1	32	25	
12	"	Nathulal.	1	20	13	
13	Modikhana	K. Waziruddin.	1	12	12	
14	"	Bashir Ahmad.	1	24	10	
15	Ch. Ramchanderji	Taffazzul Husain.	1	12	10	
16	"	Gulam Rasul.	1	2	2	
17	Hawalia Shahar	Md. Yusuf.	1	28	28	
<i>Nizamat S. Jaipur.</i>						
<i>Tehsil S. Jaipur.</i>						
18	Samod	Abdullah Khan.	1	11	7	
19	Watka	Ganeshlal.	1	21	11	
<i>Tehsil Kalakh.</i>						
20	Hustaira	Md. Ashraf.	1	15	10	
21	Kishengarh	Radhikadas.	1	6	6	
<i>Nizamat Shekhawati</i>						
<i>Tehsil Jhunjhunu.</i>						
22	Gudha Gorji	Sheonarain.	1	50	39	
23	Jhunjhunu	Sundarlal.	1	10	7	
24	"	Wahid-uddin.	1	9	6	
25	"	Mumtazul Husain.	1	12	9	
26	"	Bal chandra Jate.	1	30	24	
27	Khetri	Pannalal.	1	12	10	
28	Ramgarh	Rameshwar.	1	10	5	
29	Navalgarh	Haribaksh.	1	100	85	
30	Sikar	Jaithmal.	1	160	125	
31	Chirawa	Durgaprashad.	1	10	8	

Advanced Indigenous Schools.—(Continued).

Serial No.	Locality.	Name of Teacher.	No. Teachers.	No. of Pupils.	No. present.	Remarks.
	<i>Nizamat Torawati.</i>					
	<i>Tehsil Torawati.</i>					
32	Bibai ...	Kudrat Ali.	1	35	24	
33	Khandela ...	Aulad Ali.	1	20	15	
	<i>Tehsil Bairath.</i>					
34	Paota ...	Dwarkadas.	1	8	5	
35	Antaila. ...	Imamuddin.	1	25	15	
	<i>Nizamat Sambhar.</i>					
	<i>Tehsil Sambhar.</i>					
36	Sambhar ...	Bijey Ram.	1	10	8	
37	" ...	Din Dayal.	1	10	9	
38	Naraina ...	Madholal.	1	84	75	
39	" ...	Maksud Ali.	1	18	15	
	<i>Tehsil Danta</i>					
	<i>Ramgarh.</i>					
40	Khejdoli ...	Ghasi Ram.	1	60	55	
	<i>Nizamat Malpura.</i>					
	<i>Tehsil Toda Rai Singh.</i>					
41	Raj Mahal ...	Sheodayal.	1	15	10	
	<i>Nizamat Dasa.</i>					
	<i>Tehsil Dausa.</i>					
42	Sainthul ...	Qalunder Beg.	1	12	10	
43	Gijgarh ...	Bhonrilal.	1	10	5	
	<i>Tehsil Sikroy.</i>					
44	Manpur ...	Jeynarain.	1	5	5	
45	" ...	Sheodayal.	1	28	...	
	<i>Tehsil Buswa</i>					
46	Busswa ...	Chumpalal.	1	5	...	

Advanced Indigenous Schools.—(Concluded).

Serial No.	Locality.	Name of Teacher.	No. of Teachers.	No. of Pupils.	No. present.	Remarks.
	<i>Nizamat S. Madhopur</i>					
	<i>Tehsil S. Madhopur.</i>					
47	Sewai Madhopur...	Najaf Ali.	1	14	10	
	<i>Tehsil Malarna.</i>					
48	Malarna ...	Ghoolam Ali.	1	22	16	
49	" ...	Abdul Hafiz.	1	25	25	
	<i>Tehsil Khundar.</i>					
50	Khundar ...	Madholal.	1	18	18	
	<i>Nizamat Hindaun.</i>					
	<i>Tehsil Hindaun.</i>					
51	Hindaun ...	Mutloob Husain.	1	10	8	
	<i>Tehsil Mahwa.</i>					
52	Mandawar Station	Ghasi Ram.	1	35	19	
	<i>Tehsil Toda Bhim.</i>					
53	Toda Bhim ...	Mohumed Sualah.	1	8	7	
54	" ...	Osaf Ali.	1	11	4	
		Total ...	55	1,333	998	

ELEMENTARY INDIGENOUS SCHOOLS.

Serial No.	Locality.	Name of Teacher.	No. of Teachers	No. of Pupils.	No. present.	Remarks.
	<i>Jaipur City.</i>					
1	Gangapol Choukri	Gopinath	1	36	20	
2	" "	Shahabuddin	1	12	12	
3	" "	Ramchander	1	15	15	
4	" "	H. Ahmad Husain	1	25	20	
5	" "	Usaf Ali	1	6	...	
6	Ghat Durwaza	Gulmohamad	1	10	6	
7	" "	Abdulmajid	1	12	6	
8	" "	Gourilal	1	30	30	
9	" "	Azimullah	1	9	8	
10	" "	Abdulshikur	1	6	2	
11	" "	H. Md. Sadique	1	25	20	
12	" "	Gangamohan	1	20	20	
13	" "	Suwalal	1	25	15	
14	" "	Ramulal	1	70	30	
15	" "	Surajbaksh	1	20	18	
16	" "	Nizamuddin	1	12	9	
17	" "	Ibrahim Abdurrahim	2	45	45	
18	Topkhana Hazuri	Sanehilal	1	30	20	
19	" "	Barkat Ali	1	3	3	
20	" "	Abdulkadir	1	25	25	
21	" "	Mohammad Husain	1	7	5	
22	" "	Ahmad Husain	1	30	12	
23	" "	Mohammad Husain	1	12	4	
24	" "	Abdulgafur	1	12	12	
25	" "	Mariyam	1	10	10	
26	Topkhana Des	Kishenchandra	1	59	50	
27	" "	Sunder and Budri	2	150	145	
28	" "	Rameshwardas	1	20	16	
29	" "	Pribhulal	1	5	5	
30	" "	Anantlal	1	8	8	
31	" "	Gangasahai	1	45	30	
32	" "	Najib	1	9	9	
33	" "	Lachminarain	1	20	15	
34	" "	Nizamuddin	1	12	11	
35	Puranibasti	Bhuramal	1	9	7	
36	" "	Gulabchand	1	80	45	
37	" "	Sarabsukh	1	25	3	
38	" "	Kalyanbaksh	1	20	9	
39	" "	Govindram	1	30	15	
40	" "	Sehdeo	1	23	11	
41	" "	Mahadeo	1	58	50	
42	" "	Govindram	1	28	14	
43	" "	Madan Sastri	1	38	34	
44	" "	Rampertab	1	16	13	
45	" "	Jamnapershad	1	12	12	
46	Bishweshwarji	Chhoteylal	1	30	25	
47	" "	Parasram Ramsahai	2	35	31	
48	" "	Chandulal	1	30	18	

Elementary Indigenous Schools.—(Continued).

Serial No.	Locality.	Name of Teacher.	No of Teachers.	No. of Pupils.	No. present.	Remarks.
49	Bishweshwarji ...	Phundilal	1	40	25	
50	" ...	Balabaksh	1	10	8	
51	" ...	Gheensilal	1	12	12	
52	" ...	Riazul Hasan	1	27	27	
53	" ...	Md. Ullah	1	22	22	
54	" ...	Buddhilal	1	27	14	
55	" ...	Srinarain	1	16	7	
56	Modikhana ...	Omrao Ali	1	16	16	
57	" ...	Srinarain	1	12	9	
58	" ...	Sunderlal Jaini	1	9	9	
59	" ...	Allahbaksh	1	9	6	
60	" ...	Hafizullah Khan	1	12	6	
61	" ...	Rampertab	1	25	9	
62	" ...	Ramnarain Siaram	1	25	10	
63	" ...	Jagannath	1	10	10	
64	" ...	Badrinath	1	11	4	
65	" ...	Lalkishen	1	8	8	
66	" ...	H. Khairat Ali	1	20	14	
67	" ...	Sohanlal	1	32	25	
68	" ...	H. Abdulrazzak	1	8	4	
69	" ...	Ramchander	1	10	6	
70	" ...	Nizamuddin	1	23	18	
71	Ramchandrajai ...	Niazmohamad Khan	1	15	13	
72	" ...	Abdulmajid	1	16	12	
73	" ...	Kishenlal	1	28	20	
74	" ...	Farjam Beg	1	12	9	
75	" ...	Md. Ishaque	1	7	3	
76	" ...	Mahbub Ali	1	20	16	
77	" ...	Nurullah II	1	8	3	
78	" ...	Gourishanker	1	12	6	
79	" ...	Khadim Ali	1	25	20	
80	" ...	Kasim Ali	1	20	14	
81	" ...	Md. Abdul Ali	1	8	8	
82	" ...	Miranbaksh	1	15	15	
83	" ...	Nurahmad	1	16	16	
84	" ...	Nurullah	1	15	15	
85	" ...	Ramulal	1	40	40	
86	" ...	Ramnewas Naromlal	2	30	25	
87	" ...	Ganesh	1	30	25	
88	" ...	Shamlal	1	32	20	
89	Saradki Choukri ...	Wazir Khan	1	25	15	
90	Hawalisa Shar ...	Naun	1	20	12	
91	" ...	Kishen	1	20	15	
92	" ...	Phundilal	1	12	10	
93	" ...	Husain Shah	1	8	8	
<i>Nizamat S. Jaipur. Teh. Sewai Jaipur.</i>						
94	Chomu " ...	Ramkumar	1	31	20	
95	" ...	Molak Chand	1	58	50	

Elementary Indigenous Schools.—Continued.

Serial No.	Locality.	Name of Teacher.	No. of Teachers.	No. of Pupils.	No. present.	Remarks.
96	Chomu ...	Ganesh ...	1	25	10	
97	" ...	Surajbaksh ...	1	14	10	
98	" ...	Badribaksh ...	1	21	15	
99	" ...	Shrinarain ...	1	15	8	
100	" ...	Majid Ali ...	1	11	8	
101	Samod ...	Jhantalal ...	1	30	20	
102	" ...	Mohan ...	1	10	6	
103	Mahar (Grent) ...	Sohanlal ...	1	11	7	
104	Mahar (Little) ...	Mahadeo ...	1	14	7	
105	Dholi ...	Balabaksh ...	1	22	18	
106	Sirsi ...	Ladhuram ...	1	28	25	
107	Basai ...	Rodu Ram ...	1	20	12	
108	Kanuta ...	Sheonarain ...	1	16	9	
109	Bagru Kalan ...	Kalyanbaksh ...	1	25	19	
110	" ...	Bholji ...	1	10	6	
111	Mahalan ...	Gopinath ...	1	15	7	
112	Udaipur ...	Punnalal ...	1	25	11	
113	Dippura ...	Ganesh ...	1	5	5	
114	Gonere ...	Ramnath-Ladhuram ...	1	10	7	
115	Khatipura ...	Chunnilal ...	1	7	5	
116	Needar ...	Bhagwandas ...	1	30	27	
117	Sheodaspura ...	Badrinarain ...	1	30	18	
118	Mohobatpura ...	Shankor ...	1	12	10	
119	Vatka ...	Jagganath ...	1	36	25	
120	Sheopur ...	Ragunath ...	1	10	8	
121	" ...	Mohomad Sharif ...	1	4	4	
<i>Tehsil Jamua Ramgarh.</i>						
122	Andhi ...	Gangabaksh ...	1	6	6	
123	Khowna (Ranijika) ...	Lachhminarain ...	1	10	8	
124	Dhula ...	Ramkumar ...	1	8	8	
125	Mainghi ...	Sheolal ...	1	11	9	
126	Amarsar ...	Ramchander ...	1	37	37	
127	" ...	Ramkumar ...	1	50	40	
128	" ...	Mohammad Mosan ...	1	12	7	
129	Bhanpur ...	Raghnath ...	1	25	18	
130	Nan ...	Bhurilal ...	1	20	15	
131	Shahpura ...	Ramkumar ...	1	35	30	
132	" ...	Yusaf Ali ...	1	9	8	
133	Manoharpur ...	Saidu Ram ...	1	60	50	
134	Ghatwadi ...	Jawala Sahai ...	1	30	21	
135	Achrol ...	Ganeshlal ...	1	45	40	
136	Nalla ...	Balabaksh ...	1	22	15	
137	Bai ar ...	Ramdeo ...	1	24	20	
138	Sainad ...	Bansidhar ...	1	16	14	
139	Banadpura ...	Sheonath ...	1	4	4	
140	Chandolia ...	Ramdeo ...	1	27	20	

Elementary Indigenous Schools.—(Continued).

Serial No.	Locality.	Name of Teacher.	No. of Teachers.	No. of Pupils.	No. present.	Remarks.
<i>Tehsil Chaksu.</i>						
141	Madhorajpura ...	Sheobaksh	1	12	10	
142	Rainwal ...	Gangabaksh	1	12	10	
143	Chandlai ...	Bijeylal	1	15	10	
144	Chansola ...	Mahadeo	1	7	7	
145	Chaksu ...	Bharunbaksh	1	18	12	
146	" ...	Ramnewas	1	13	8	
147	" ...	Abdul Rahim	1	10	7	
148	" ...	Husainshah	1	6	6	
149	Naglyna ...	Gobindram	1	8	4	
150	Sambhrya ...	Bhuramal	1	32	28	
151	Ramnagar ...	Kishen Chand	1	22	17	
152	Datwas ...	Mangilal	1	20	13	
153	Kaderia ...	Chunnilal	1	8	3	
154	Raholi ...	Gorilal	1	12	8	
155	Dabach ...	Ramnarin	1	10	5	
156	Bhankrota ...	Nanulal	1	8	5	
<i>Tehsil Kalakh.</i>						
157	Kaladaira ...	Ramkumar	1	25	16	
158	Hustaira ...	Hanuman	1	42	25	
159	Tigrya ...	Lachhminarain	1	30	21	
160	Baigas ...	Bhawaniram	1	12	6	
161	Kalakh ...	Mangilal	1	30	20	
162	Kishengarh ...	Raghunath	1	30	25	
163	Baghawas ...	Heeralal	1	14	8	
164	Itawa ...	Ramulal	1	37	12	
165	" ...	Chhotelal	1	4	4	
166	Niwana ...	Ramnarin	1	15	7	
<i>Nizamati Shekhawati.</i>						
<i>Tehsil Jhunjhunu.</i>						
167	Pachlangi ...	Beenj Raj	1	20	12	
168	Chhapoli ...	Budha Ram	1	35	18	
169	Chirana ...	Nathu Ram	1	32	20	
170	Nagal ...	Harnarain	1	20	15	
171	Udaipur ...	Girdharilal	1	35	19	
172	" ...	Ganga Sahai	1	60	50	
173	" ...	Mohan Bhatt	1	10	5	
174	" ...	Buldeo Byas	1	8	5	
175	" ...	Dinbandhu	1	10	5	
176	Gudha Gorji ka ...	Ganpatlal	1	72	50	
177	" ...	Rameshwar	1	20	16	
178	Jhunjhunu ...	Durgadatt	1	30	20	
179	" ...	Muniya	1	50	38	
180	" ...	Premasukh	1	20	18	

Elementary Indigenous Schools.—(Continued).

Serial No.	Locality.	Name of Teacher.	No. of Teachers.	No. of Pupils.	No. present	Remarks.
181	Jhunjhnu	Ikramuddin	1	25	19	
182	"	Kalkapershad	1	9	6	
183	"	Nathu Khan	1	8	5	
184	"	Rustam Khan	1	32	18	
185	Islampur	Chander	1	20	14	
186	"	Hussin Khan	1	15	9	
187	Sultana	Kaiwalchand	1	30	22	
188	"	Rudmal	1	12	9	
189	Jasrapur	Sheonarain	1	15	9	
190	Khetri	Ramkaran	1	22	12	
191	"	Palji	1	15	8	
192	"	Hafiz Alabaksh	1	12	8	
193	"	Lachminarain	1	10	8	
194	Singhana	Basuram	1	60	45	
195	"	Gordhan	1	20	13	
196	"	Zainuddin Ahmedbux	1	30	22	
197	"	Sualeh Mohomed	1	25	18	
198	Chirawa	Jagannath	1	60	35	
199	"	Ballabh Ram	1	50	38	
200	"	Jhabarmal	1	83	65	
201	Bagarh	Ramdeo	1	30	20	
202	Bisau	Gouridutt	1	30	18	
203	Mulsisar	Bhawaniram	1	15	8	
204	Alisar	Gangasahai	1	20	10	
205	Mandraila	Haim Raj	1	75	55	
206	Surajgarh	Ganesh Dass	1	10	8	
207	"	Bhagatram	1	20	16	
208	"	Brijlal	1	27	20	
209	"	Madholal	1	18	12	
210	"	Haribux	1	32	20	
211	"	Ramjidas	1	10	8	
212	Tamkor	Bejnath	1	20	15	
213	Ramgarh (Sethoka)	Ramchandra Ghunsham	1	100	75	
214	"	Gidha	1	40	25	
215	Mandawa	Bhajuram	1	120	90	
216	Fattehpur	Biharilal	1	115	65	
217	"	Chunilal	1	25	15	
218	"	Praimsukh	1	16	12	
219	"	Ganesh Pande	1	20	15	
220	"	Gorishankar	1	50	35	
221	"	Ganeslal	1	25	18	
222	"	Jawaharmal	1	15	10	
223	"	Gopinath	1	12	8	
224	Mukandgarh	Kalyanbaksh	1	62	40	
225	Dundlod	Ganesh	1	35	25	
226	Nawalgarh	Onkar	1	94	60	
227	"	Beenj Ram	1	50	34	
228	"	Murlidhar	1	12	8	
229	"	Nar-i Ram	1	35	18	

Elementary Indigenous Schools.—(Continued).

Serial No.	Locality.	Name of Teacher.	No. of Teachers.	No. of Pupils.	No. present.	Remarks.
230	Nawalgarh ...	Sheo Narnin	1	30	20	
231	" ...	Ilahibaksh	1	15	8	
232	Sikar ...	Bharunbaksh	1	50	38	
233	" ...	Kaluran	1	80	60	
234	" ...	Abdulgani	1	40	25	
235	" ...	Abdullakhan	1	20	15	
236	" ...	Hafiz Abdulla	1	25	15	
237	" ...	Alabaksh	1	30	22	
238	Gudha ...	Anantram	1	25	20	
239	Ponk ...	Shankdas	1	40	25	
240	Sarai ...	Ramnath & Buldeo	2	10	8	
241	Manaksas ...	Rampertab	1	10	8	
242	Kishorepur ...	Ganpatram	1	15	8	
243	Girandi ...	Gobinddas	1	7	5	
244	Indurpur ...	Buldeodas	1	12	10	
245	Sepraganwar ...	Jankilal Sheobaksh	1	30	25	
246	Dhani Jaisingpura	Sheodas	1	15	10	
247	Lachhmangarh ...	Anarchand	1	100	80	
248	" ...	Onkar	1	50	30	
249	" ...	Ramkumar	1	40	30	
<i>Nizamat Torawati.</i>						
<i>Tehsil Torawati.</i>						
250	Raipur ...	Permanand	1	25	18	
251	Dorala ...	Chunnilal	1	23	16	
252	Kerire ...	Mahadeo	1	15	8	
253	Ajitgarh ...	Rampertab	1	45	30	
254	Aspura ...	Ramgopal	1	28	20	
255	Nagal ...	Sheonath	1	25	20	
256	Mundru ...	Nandkumar	1	20	12	
257	" ...	Balabaksh	1	15	10	
258	Kanwat ...	Ramnath	1	25	18	
259	Ganwadi ...	Sheo sahai	1	20	12	
260	Ganeshar ...	Rampershad	1	15	10	
261	Manwada ...	Sati Ram	1	35	25	
262	Bhudholi ...	Harbaksh	1	22	15	
263	Gurara ...	Kanchyalal	1	40	30	
264	Thoi ...	Thandi Ram	1	10	8	
265	Sarund Khara ...	Brakbbhan	1	20	15	
266	Patan ...	Randeo	1	21	16	
267	" ...	Surajmal	1	15	10	
268	Mandholi ...	Chunnilal	1	30	25	
269	Guhala ...	Harbaksh	1	25	20	
270	Katri ...	Mahadeo	1	20	15	
271	Shampur ...	Lachminarain	1	35	25	
272	Mahwa ...	Gobindram	1	20	15	
273	Lisadiya ...	Jainarain	1	13	12	
274	Jharli ...	Ganesh	1	18	15	

Elementary Indigenous Schools.—(Continued).

Serial No.	Locality.	Name of Teacher.	No of Teachers.	No. of Pupils.	No. present.	Remarks.
275	Khandaila ...	Jawaharmal	1	39	31	
276	" ...	Gobindram	1	55	38	
277	" ...	Biharilal	1	89	70	
<i>Tehsil Bairath.</i>						
278	Bhonawas ...	Sheonath	1	20	14	
279	" ...	Hamiduddin	1	11	11	
280	Bhankri ...	Birdhichand	1	10	8	
281	Kotputhli ...	Jainarain	1	40	30	
282	" ...	Akbar Ali	1	12	9	
283	A. " ...	Azeezuddeen	1	10	8	
284	Pawta ...	Srinarain	1	10	7	
285	Badnagar ...	Saidmal	1	15	8	
286	Panchu Dhala ...	Sheodin	1	15	10	
287	Muid ...	Kishensahai	1	15	10	
288	Antaila ...	Mansukh	1	20	14	
289	Bairath ...	Choukhchand	1	20	16	
290	Talwa bihajar ...	Narainsahai	1	10	10	
<i>Nizamat Sambhar.</i>						
<i>Tehsil Sambhar.</i>						
291	Sambhar ...	Ramkaran	1	30	22	
292	" ...	Amanat Ali	1	20	15	
293	" ...	Ibrahim	1	8	5	
294	" ...	Noormohomod	1	30	20	
295	Phalera ...	Balu Ram	1	15	10	
296	" ...	Rahimbaksh	1	12	8	
297	Naraina ...	Duliram	1	15	10	
298	Pahalana ...	Surajbaksh	1	12	9	
299	Gagardu ...	Brahmanand	1	15	10	
300	Sali ...	Ramdhani	1	18	12	
301	Marwa ...	Jumnalal	1	15	10	
302	Dantri ...	Jaggannath	1	12	9	
303	Harsoli ...	Daiwalal	1	15	10	
304	Sakhun ...	Ramnath	1	15	10	
<i>Teh. Danta Ramgarh.</i>						
305	Mahu ...	Ramjeewan	1	30	22	
306	Sri Madhopur ...	Jodhraj	1	40	31	
307	" ...	Ambalal	1	50	39	
308	" ...	Mahadeo	1	40	30	
309	" ...	Sunderlal	1	50	38	
310	Khejroli ...	Harnand	1	20	15	
311	Ringas ...	Sheonarain	1	50	44	
312	Malikpur ...	Daididatt	1	30	23	
313	Danta ...	Raghunath	1	42	29	

Advanced Indigenous Schools.—(Concluded).

Serial No.	Locality.	Name of Teacher.	No. of Teachers.	No. of Pupils.	No. present.	Remarks.
314	Ramgarh ...	Abdul Hakim	1	10	6	
315	Bhardonka-bas ...	Ramdayal	1	25	18	
316	Ghatwa ...	Mahadeo	1	20	15	
317	Gobindgarh ...	Balabaksh	1	15	10	
318	Rawasa ...	Sheonarain	1	20	18	
319	Losil ...	Jaidayal	1	40	30	
320	Khattu ...	Sheopershad	1	20	14	
321	Karad ...	Mangilal	1	15	10	
322	Pachar ...	Jasraj	1	12	9	
323	Dansroli ...	Motilal	1	10	7	
324	Kud ...	Jamnalal	1	30	20	
<i>Tehsil Mozimabad.</i>						
325	Kachroda ...	Hiralal	1	15	8	
326	Akoda ...	Dungarsidas	1	15	10	
327	Bichun ...	Kalyanbaksh	1	25	20	
328	Ranjri ...	Bidyadhar	1	10	8	
329	Gudha ...	Raghunath	1	20	16	
330	Dudhu ...	Ladhuram	1	25	20	
331	" ...	Birdhichand	1	20	15	
332	Sawarda ...	Balabaksh	1	10	8	
333	" ...	Kalyanbaksh	1	20	15	
<i>Nizamati Malpura.</i>						
<i>Tehsil Malpura.</i>						
334	Nagor ...	Dhuleshwor	1	10	10	
335	Amba ...	Madholal	1	25	18	
336	Uniyara ...	Kishenchand	1	40	30	
337	" ...	Gourishankar	1	10	8	
338	Pachewar ...	Hazarilal	1	15	11	
339	Diggi ...	Durgalal	1	25	18	
340	" ...	Ramrattan	1	15	8	
341	Neemchaida ...	Jin Gopal	1	12	8	
342	Chandsain ...	Ladhulal	1	18	18	
343	Tordi ...	Kalyanbaksh	1	23	16	
344	Panwalya ...	Ramdas	1	6	6	
<i>Tehsil Toda Rai Singh.</i>						
345	Toda Rai Singh ...	Buldeodas	1	40	29	
346	" ...	Mathuralal	1	15	10	
347	Maur ...	Ramchander	1	15	10	
348	Nasirda ...	Mangilal	1	23	16	
349	Duni ...	Ramchander	1	25	17	
<i>Tehsil Newai.</i>						
350	Jhalai ...	Anandilal	1	32	25	
351	Newai ...	Nathulal	1	5	5	

Elementary Indigenous Schools.—(Continued).

Serial No.	Locality.	Name of Teacher.	No. of Teachers.	No. of Pupils.	No. present.	Remarks.
352	Newai ...	Surajbaksh	1	4	4	
353	Dangarthai ...	Munnalal	1	20	16	
354	Phadi ...	Rampertab	1	11	8	
355	Gunsi ...	Harriballabh	1	12	10	
356	Karaida ...	Surajbaksh	1	10	8	
<i>Nizamat Dausa.</i>						
<i>Tehsil Dausa.</i>						
357	Dausa ...	Banshilal	1	31	25	
358	" ...	Biharilal	1	27	20	
359	" ...	Balabaksh	1	22	20	
360	" ...	Lachhminarain	1	15	11	
361	" ...	Mohomad Nurkhan	1	7	4	
362	Sainthul ...	Jata Shankar	1	14	10	
363	" ...	Hardeo	1	15	11	
364	Lawan ...	Srinewas	1	3	---	
365	" ...	Ramsabai	1	20	10	
366	Paparda ...	Ramanand	1	17	15	
367	Gijgarh ...	Banshidhar	1	30	18	
368	" ...	Jaggannath	1	40	20	
369	Banskho ...	Rambaksh	1	25	18	
370	Toonga ...	Mangilal	1	25	11	
371	Lalgarh ...	Jagan Nath	1	13	8	
372	Ranouli ...	Jagannath	1	5	5	
<i>Tehsil Lalsoth.</i>						
373	Lalsoth ...	Baijnath	1	50	40	
374	" ...	Jagaunath	1	30	20	
375	Didwana ...	Ramkumar	1	30	28	
376	Bilona ...	Biharilal	1	12	10	
377	Bagri ...	Rodu Ram	1	15	11	
378	Mandawari ...	Lachhminarain	1	12	12	
<i>Tehsil Sikrai.</i>						
379	Manpur ...	Bhonrilal	1	15	7	
380	" ...	Hurbux	1	12	5	
381	" ...	Hurbullubb	1	12	6	
382	Kalwan ...	Gangasahai	1	16	---	
383	Thikurya ...	Shimbhoo	1	14	8	
384	Sikrai ...	Ramdhun	1	7	5	
385	" ...	Ishaq Ali	1	9	8	
386	Lotwara ...	Gordhun	1	12	7	
<i>Tehsil Busswa.</i>						
387	Busswa ...	Chajulal	1	35	20	
388	Buryal ...	Joogalkishore	1	10	8	

Elementary Indigenous Schools.—(Continued).

Serial No.	Locality.	Name of Teacher.	No. of Teachers.	No. of Pupils.	No. present.	Remarks.
389	Buryal ...	Fatheyral	1	5	3	
390	" ...	Sultan Singh	1	16	16	
391	Anuntwara ...	Ramkumar	1	15	13	
392	Sikundra ...	Gobindbux	1	12	10	
393	Doowarapura ...	Gobindsahai	1	9	...	
394	Singan ...	Lalaram	1	7	...	
395	Bhandreiz ...	Sheobaksh	1	20	16	
<i>Nizamat S. Madhopur</i>						
<i>Tehsil S. Madhopur.</i>						
396	Sewai Madhopur...	Bajrungal I	1	35	29	
397	" ...	Bajrungal II	1	20	12	
398	" ...	Onkar	1	20	14	
399	" ...	Gajadhar	1	20	16	
400	" ...	Miskeensha	1	8	5	
401	" ...	Hafiz Azum	1	5	5	
402	Autoon ...	Luchman	1	8	8	
403	Anlunpur ...	Permanand	1	10	10	
404	Soorwal ...	Hurbaksh	1	20	16	
405	Kundeira ...	Bajrungal	1	20	15	
406	Banaita ...	Madholal	1	20	15	
407	Kakod ...	Mangilal	1	20	14	
<i>Tehsil Bonli.</i>						
408	Bonli ...	Rughnath	1	10	8	
409	" ...	Ramkumar	1	10	10	
410	Bapai ...	Hurnath	1	15	10	
411	Borda ...	Ghasiram	1	10	8	
412	Lukhnunpur ...	Jaggannath	1	12	7	
413	Pipalda ...	Ramkumar	1	25	16	
414	" ...	Nandkumar	1	8	5	
415	Burwada ...	Kesrilal	1	20	16	
416	" ...	Bhuramal	1	8	8	
417	Esurda ...	Debilal	1	12	10	
418	" ...	Jagannath	1	30	26	
419	Baid ...	Bukhtawar	1	15	12	
<i>Tehsil Malarna.</i>						
420	Malarna ...	Girdharilal	1	31	25	
421	" ...	Mangilal	1	11	8	
422	" ...	Dhunnalal	1	6	6	
423	Khirni ...	Mangalehand	1	12	8	
424	" ...	Shumsuddin	1	8	8	
425	Jeevad ...	Sarabsukh	1	12	10	
<i>Tehsil Khundar.</i>						
426	Khundar ...	Radhabullubh	1	15	10	

Elementary Indigenous Schools.—(Continued).

Serial No.	Locality.	Name of Teacher.	No. of Teachers.	No. of Pupils.	No. present.	Remarks.
<i>Nizammat Hindaun.</i>						
<i>Teh. Hindaun.</i>						
427	Hindaun ...	Rughnath	1	40	30	
428	" ...	Chouthilal	1	35	26	
429	" ...	Salugram	1	30	25	
430	" ...	Ramsukh	1	30	23	
431	" ...	Sanwalya	1	16	14	
432	Soorote ...	Esurlal	1	15	...	
433	" ...	Bhiki	1	20	...	
434	Jaggur ...	Murlidhur	1	20	...	
435	Shepur ...	Sanwalya	1	15	...	
<i>Tehsil Ghonsla.</i>						
436	Maoo ...	Sukhdeo	1	2	2	
<i>Tehsil Ratunzilla.</i>						
437	Khundeeep ...	Lala	1	5	...	
438	Pataunda ...	Sheonarain	1	8	5	
439	Raipur ...	Ramsukh	1	14	10	
<i>Tehsil Malwa.</i>						
440	Mandawar ...	Saidhmal	1	10	6	
441	Santhya ...	Onkar	1	10	6	
442	Gurh Himat Singh	Luchman	1	10	8	
443	" ...	Bodia	1	8	5	
444	Banawar ...	Bhonrilal	1	10	8	
445	Mahwa ...	Chumpalal	1	10	10	
<i>Tehsil Toda Bhim.</i>						
446	Toda Bhim ...	Hardatt	1	12	7	
447	" ...	Ramnarain	1	32	20	
448	" ...	Sundaram	1	7	7	
449	" ...	Chiranjilal	1	15	12	
450	Pawta ...	Raghunath	1	7	7	
451	Patoli ...	Ramlal	1	7	7	
452	Padla ...	Balabaksh	1	10	6	
453	Talcheri ...	Dhonkalram	1	22	20	
454	" ...	Harnarain	1	25	20	
<i>Nizammat Gungapur.</i>						
<i>Tehsil Gangapur.</i>						
455	Gangapur ...	Bansilal	1	50	40	
456	" ...	Munnalal	1	35	22	

Elementary Indigenous Schools.—(Concluded).

Serial No.	Locality.	Name of Teacher.	No. of Teachers.	No. of Pupils.	No. present.	Remarks.
457	Gangapur ...	Fattehuddin	1	4	...	
458	Shahar ...	Nathuram	1	20	17	
459	Mau ...	Kanahyalal	1	10	9	
460	Udai Great ...	Munnalal	1	21	13	
461	Toksi ...	Ramkumar	1	8	5	
<i>Tehsil Vazirpur.</i>						
462	Vazirpur ...	Ramgopal	1	13	8	
463	" ...	Jainarain	1	25	...	
464	" ...	Narnin	1	30	3	
465	Saroli ...	Daibilal	1	11	4	
466	Saiva ...	Gangadhar	1	12	10	
467	Peeloda ...	Gulabchand	1	12	...	
468	Boroli ...	Narnin	1	15	4	
469	Baroda ...	Indur	1	15	4	
470	" ...	Gangla	1	10	3	
471	Phulwada ...	Kanahyalal	1	9	...	
<i>Tehsil Bamanwas.</i>						
472	Bamanwas ...	Ramchander	1	20	12	
473	" ...	Bal Gobind:	1	10	2	
<i>Nizamat Kot Kasim.</i>						
<i>Tehsil Kot Kasim.</i>						
474	Kot Kasim ...	Waliuddin	1	5	4	
475	" ...	Fariduddin	1	15	15	
476	Ladpur ...	Esarlal	1	4	4	
<i>Nizamat Bandikui.</i>						
<i>Tehsil Bandikui.</i>						
477	Bandikui ...	Qazi Shamsuddin	1	15	11	
478	" ...	M. Abdul Rahman	1	6	6	
479	" ...	Brijmohan	1	15	12	
480	" ...	Sheopershad	1	11	11	
481	Bhandaira ...	Sheolal	1	3	2	
481		Total for Elementary.	481	10,620	7,469	
54		Total for Advanced.	56	1,333	998	
535		Total for the Indigenous Schools ...	536	11,953	8,467	